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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

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VOL. IV NO. 276 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons	From Aden.	To
20th Novr.	Mantua	12500	....	..
26th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..
2nd Decr.	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
10th ,,	Khyber	900	....	..
17th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Nagova	7000	....	..
31st ,, 1917	Salsette	6000	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500
7th Janry.	Khiva	9000	....	..
14th ,,	Mongolia	10000	....	..
21st ,,	Sardinia	7000	....	..
28th ,,	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
21st Nov.	Novara	7000	Mooltan *	10000
16th Decr.	Nyanza	7000	Karmala	9000
29th Dec. 1917	Malda	7000	Morea	11000
11th Janry.	Namur	7000	Ka hmir	9000
25th ,,	Nell re	7000	Medina *	12500
6th Febry	Novara	7000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	Nore	7000	Malwa	11000
6th March	Malda*	7000	Kaiser-i Hin	11500

The steamers marked *are through sailings from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay leaving this port about the 13th November and 26th January respectively.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination.
23rd Nov.	Chakla	Karachi & Persian Gulf (Fast gulf)
*23rd Nov.	Linga	Karachi direct.
24th Nov.	Lhasa	Karachi coasting.
24th Nov.	Arabon Amear ..	E and S. Africa via Porebunder.

*Or later, on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

TO LONDON CALLING AT SUEZ AND PORT SAID

Sails about.	Steamer.	Tons.
2nd December.	T.S.S. "Mervada"	8190

FARES TO LONDON BY THIS VESSEL.

Single.	Return
1st class Rs. 660	First class (returning by B I.) Rs. 1085.
	First class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 1192-8-0.
2nd class Rs. 510.	Second class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 765.
	Second class (returning by P. & O Mail) Rs. 877-8-0

For accommodation and further information apply to:—
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Agents P. & O. and B. I. S. N. Cos.
Nicol Road, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure
YamagataMaru	K. Kudo	3791	4th Nov.	13th Nov.
Mayori Maru	M Paniereh	7731	9th Nov	23rd Nov
Bombay Maru	S Shinoharal	4691	16th Nov	28th Nov
Rangoon Maru	Y Kobayashi	5349	17 h Dec.	30th Dec.
Yetorofu Maru	S. Hirata	4166	20th Dec	1st.Jan 17
Tenshin Maru	S. Ozaki ..	4173	25th. Dec	6th.Jan. 17

For Freight apply to—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 319,057.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Lesco Maru	4076	T. Watanabe	6th Nov.	19th Nov
Indo Maru	5819	K. Tashiro	22nd Nov.	30th Nov
Java Maru	4409	N Yanagi	3rd Dec.	14th Dec.

For Freight apply to
M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
JOINT SERVICE
HOMEWARD
FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about
City of Paris *	A & C	9239		18thNov.
City of York	A & C	7834		25th Nov

*Does not call at Marseilles.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
City of Birmingham	A&C	7498	10th Nov

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return	2nd Class Single	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	700
Liverpool	600	90	52	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	-	942		712

Special rates by B. Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD LINE.
FOR BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, DABAI, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE AND KOWEIT.

S. S. BANDAI MARU, 3,227 tons, will sail on or about 30th November.

FOR MOHAMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. NICHIREN MARU, 2,002 tons, will sail on or about 10th December.

FOR COLOMBO.

S. S. ANYO MARU, 2,169 tons, will sail on or about 18th November.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. ASIA MARU, 2,561 tons, will sail on or about 21st November.

For further particulars apply to:—
MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
72, apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. LAWOE, 2,505 tons, on or about 25th November, 1916.

S. S. ZAYANI, 3,504 tons, on or about 30th November, 1916.

S. S. SHUSHTAR, 2,664 tons, on or about 5th December, 1916.

For further particulars apply to:—
HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
121, Esplanade Road.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampale
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mouritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest nd Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 45,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £ 562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £ 550,000
HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

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Batavia. Saigon. Cebu. Puket
Sourabaya. Haiphong. Hoilo.
Medan.
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BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER, Agent.
Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $12,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
(Bankers to the Government in Busra.)
HEAD OFFICE 4, Crosby Square, London E. C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad an Basra, Amara.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
(Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Fransequi, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)
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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculadas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

A. F. TUCKER,
Manager

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 16,21,268
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,38,656
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Re. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

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AMICHAND GOVINDJI
The Oldest and most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.
(Established over Half a Century Ago).
Opposite Jumma Masjid. Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different description such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gummy Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva. (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.
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No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

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ROYAL HOTEL,
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for Europeans and Indians, Centrally situated, near the Government Botanical Gardens First class cuisine and every comfort. Terms Moderate. Apply to THE MANAGER.

"NEW HOTEL".
JAIPUR (RAJPUTANA).
First Class Family Hotel.
PALATIAL BUILDINGS.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

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THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

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A MASSAGE SPECIALIST with 11 years experience has time to take up a few cases. Apply to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5644.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 3 Medows Street, Fort.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

WANTED—STUDENTS for The Bombay School of Chemistry and Pharmacy which opens in December. Special Courses for Dispensers and Chemists. Good Prospects for passed candidates. For particular apply to the Principal, Lamington Road, Bombay. 5975

WANTED

MOTOR CAR BODY wanted Ford or other light four seater complete with dash. Send particulars to Box No. 353, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5979

A HINDOO MATRIC knowing correspondence and business concern willing to go to Japan or Up-Country. Write Box No. 349, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5964

WANTED—Sharp experienced fast TYPIST knowing office Routine. Apply full details and salary expected to Box No. 359, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6001

WANTED—SECONDHAND TYPEWRITERS of any Make for a Commercial Institute in Bombay. Apply to Box No. 343, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5929

WANTED—A good MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN for two or three weeks for up-country. Apply to Box No. 354, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5983

WANTED—CHAUFFEURS to take charge of and work 2 Garner 6½ ton motor lorries near Lonavla. Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to Box No. 355, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5984

WANTED—RECRUITS for the Anglo-Indian Battery. Apply to th RECRUITING AGENT, Anglo-Indian Force, 113, Esplanade Road (above Thacker's), Bombay.

WANTED—One large or two small ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, without board, in the Fort, Apollo Bunder preferred. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 3, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A whole time tennis marker only trained man need apply. Apply stating qualifications with copies of testimonials to the HON. SECRETARY, Officer's Recreation Club, Deolali. Salary Rs. 25, per month. 5978

WANTED—An experienced ASSISTANT for Ring Spinning department. Apply by letter to the MANAGER, The Morarjee Goculdas Spg. & Wg. Co., Ld., Bombay. 5936

WANTED—A GOVERNESS European preferred, well educated, who can teach music and can also perform the duties of a house-keeper, for a high class Mohamedan family. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 348, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5950

WANTED—Immediately a CASHIER on Rs. 70 p.m. with the security of Rs 5,000 only in cash.

Wanted a MANAGER for Bombay office, who must have thorough experience in banking, exchange and clearing and forwarding business with the knowledge of correspondence and recordkeeping.

Wanted a BANKING INSPECTOR to inspect the branches Apply with testimonial to Box No. 215, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5123

WANTED in a Native State in Gujarat a LADY COMPANION for the Ranisaheb and a Governess for three babies, both having good knowledge of English and of Vernacular either Gujarati, Hindi or Bengali. Apply with testimonials before 1st proximo to Box No. 342 stating particulars re qualifications, expected pay, caste, age and whether married. In the case of Lady Companion, preference will be given to one knowing painting and music. 5928

ANDRA MUNICIPALITY.—WANTED a HEALTH OFFICER of the second class, possessing a degree of M.B.B.S. (Bom.) on Rs. 150—10—300 per mensem, subject to the conditions laid down in Government Resolution No. 3435 of 13th May, 1916. The Candidate must state his age and credentials. Applications must reach the Undersigned before the 30th November, 1916, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned. Preference will be given to candidates who have already taken the Bombay Sanitary Course in Hygiene and Epidemiology.

D. A. D'MONTE,
President,
Bandra Municipality.
Bandra, 2nd November, 1916. 6027

WANTED

SHARES WANTED—20 to 50 shares of New City of Bombay Mills wanted in one lot. Apply with terms to Box No. 350, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5973

WANTED.—A COMMERCE or an ARTS GRADUATE for the College of Commerce, Surat. Apply stating terms to the MANAGER. 5994

WANTED—Early in 1917, Showroom, Office and Godown totalling 2,000 sq. feet, in or near Hornby Road, office may be on first floor. Apply to Box No. 363, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6006

WANTED—Intelligent TURNER-MECHANICS, permanent service, good salary for experienced hands. Apply at once personally. M. PORABJEE care of Marshall Sons, Ballard Road. 5999

WANTED—Experienced EUROPEAN CLERK for English business, expert in Commercial Correspondence. Profession in Typerwriting preferred. Apply with Testimonials to Box No. 360, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6003

WANTED—SALESMEN for Coal, Hardware, Metals, Sugar and Bunder goods. Salary Rs. 100 and Commission. Only experienced and influential men need apply with copies of certificates to Box No. 351 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5974

WANTED—At once 12 good Permanent Way INSPECTORS for Director of Railways, East Africa, Europeans and Anglo-Indians preferred. Apply personally with copies of testimonials to DEPUTY CHIEF ENGINEER, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus. 5992

WANTED—An experienced and influential SUB-MANAGER for Insurance Company having managing capacity and thorough grasp of insurance business. Good prospects for an able man; European preferred. Apply stating terms, age, and experience. Box No. 362, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6005

WANTED—SUPERINTENDENT for a Private Stable in Bombay. Those thoroughly understanding horses only need apply sharp with testimonials and latest photograph. Starting salary Rs. 65 with free quarters. Indian Veterinary Surgeons preferred. Apply to Box No. 361, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6004

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One COPYING Press size 18×12. Rs. 30 No offers. Please apply Box No. 357, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5998

FOR SALE.—Two WALER HORSES Broken to saddle. Apply,
WELLINGTON MEWS. 5993

FOR SALE—Brand New L. C. Smith TYPEWRITER, No. 3, Brief Size, Original Price Rs. 400. Apply to CHAMPAKLAL G. MODI, 73, Churni Road. 5997

FOR SALE—2½ in. Galvanized pipes slightly used. Consignment just arrived. For particulars apply to IBRAHIM RAHIMANJI, Bazar Gate Street, Bombay. 5933

ONE BRAND NEW 10.5 K. W. Electric Dynamo of 110 vaults combined with steam engine (D.C.) Apply to Box No. 340, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5911.

OR SALE—One FORD MOTOR CAR, Seater 1915, Model in excellent condition throughout. Electric Head Lights, complete with tools and spares Rs. 2,300. Trial on appointment. Apply to Box No. 1000, Advt Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 673.

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D C. shunt wound 15 B.H.P. 460 volts, 569/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and rheostat. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 1055

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Oliver No. 5, Rebuilt, Rs. 180, Brief	195
Yost No. 20, Latest, Almost New	200
Remington No. 10, Rebuilt, Rs. 195, Brief.	210
Remington No. 10, Slightly Used	225
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NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

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Oliver No. 5, Second-hand	100
Oliver No. 5, Rebuilt Fl. or Brief	180
Remington No. 10, Brief Rebuilt	200
Remington No. 10, Rebuilt Foolscap	190
Royal Standard, slightly used	150
Standard Folding in Leather Case	100

Call or write for Catalogue:—
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,
36, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
Telegrams: "WRITERTYPE."

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—"CAMP VIEW," DEOLALI, for rent and particulars, apply to Mr. CAMA, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET—For Europeans or Parsis, Upper floor with terrace "Barry Villa" New Gamdevie, Gowalia Tank. Apply Dr. GHASVALA, on premisis. 5959

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 703.

TO BE LET—In Souter St. Byculla, a Flat with 6 Beds, 1 Din, 1 Dr. E. Le. Stable, etc.—Apply ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY 31, Hamam Street. Tele. 3480. 5934

TO BE LET—Fort, Cowasji Patel Street, Rastgoftar Building, first floor whole or in parts for offices. See rent collector in the building between 2 and 4 (S.T.). 5949

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—OLYMPIA HOUSE, MATHERAN, large accommodations, splendid situation, uptil end of March. Apply Mrs. KARAKA, No. 17, Marine Lines. 5901

TO BE LET.—Some decent and airy flats on the ground and fourth floors of the Raja Bahadur Motilal's Grant Buildings at Lamington Road. Apply to the MANAGER, Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills, Tardeo. 5820.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

TO all whom it may concern, KUVERJI DAMODAR KHIMJI is no longer in my service and he is not entitled to enter into any dealings on behalf of my firm.

5946 LAXMIDAS G. TEJPAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

AGENTS are to be appointed in every important town in India and Ceylon with the exception of the province of Bengal, for the recruitment of skilled and unskilled labour for the Mesopotamia and East African Railways and Marine ratings for the Inland Water Transport, Basra. All those who are capable of undertaking the supply of labour and who can guarantee the fulfilment of their Contracts are invited to apply to the Undersigned for terms and full particulars.

J. HARFORD,
Superintending Engineer,
Wadi Bunder Concentration Camp,
5733 Bombay.

NOTICE.

BRADBURY AND COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the undersigned, for myself and on behalf of Mrs. E. Bradbury, as the proving Executor and Executrix of the late Mr. John Frederick Bradbury and also in my individual capacity have admitted Mr. William Hollinshed Brady, as a partner in the Firm of Messrs. Bradbury & Company, and that the business of the said Firm from the date of this Notice will be carried on in the said name of Bradbury & Company in partnership between the Executors of the late Mr. John Frederick Bradbury and the said Mr. William Hollinshed Brady and myself.

Dated this 15th day of November, 1916.
5943 JOHN KNOWLES.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of the REGISTRAR of the Benares Hindu University on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem. The appointment under the Regulations of the University is for the term of five years. The out-going Registrar will be eligible for re-appointment. He will be entitled to the benefit of the Provident Fund to which the members of the staff contribute one anna in the rupee and the University a moiety of that amount.

Gentlemen applying are requested to state their age, academical degrees and previous experience of the work and other qualifications and also to send copies of testimonials and names of persons to whom references might be made.

Applications for the post should reach the VICE-CHANCELLOR of the Benares Hindu University, 9, Elgin Road, Allahabad, *on or before 1st December*, 1916. 5932

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

1. APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of the UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR of English for the recently established Benares Hindu University. Salary Rs. 750, rising to Rs. 1,000 per mensem. The Professor will be expected to live in residential quarters for the staff as soon as they are constructed but in the meanwhile will be entitled to house rent at Rs. 100 per mensem. He should be strong in English and should preferably have some experience of work as a Professor. He will have, until the University is able to open classes to work as Professor of English in the Central Hindu College which is maintained by it. The appointment will be made on probation for two years. The College maintains a Provident Fund to which members of the staff contribute 6¼ per cent. of their salary and the College contributes a moiety of the same. The Committee will be prepared to consider proposals for a higher salary in case of candidates possessing special qualifications. Applications for this appointment should reach the VICE-CHANCELLOR of the Benares Hindu University, 9, Elgin Road, Allahabad, *on or before 31st January*, 1917.

2. A PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH on a salary of Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 500. He will be entitled to participate in the benefits of the Provident Fund. Applications for this appointment should reach the VICE-CHANCELLOR of the Benares Hindu University, 9, Elgin Road, Allahabad, *on or before* 1st *December*, 1916.

3. Gentlemen applying are requested to state their age, academical degrees, previous educational experience and other qualifications and the minimum salary they are prepared to accept and to send copies of testimonials and names of persons to whom references might be made. 5981

NOTICE.

WANTED FOR SERVICE ON EAST AFRICAN AND MESOPOTAMIAN RAILWAYS, INLAND WATER TRANSPORT, MESOPOTAMIA, AND PORT OF BASRA.

EUROPEANS, ANGLO-INDIANS OR PARSIS.

WHARF Superintendents, Jetty Inspectors, Store-keepers, Supervisors and Inspector of Works (preference given to men capable of taking levels) Locomotive Firemen, Inspectors, Drivers and Firemen Marine Motor Mechanics, Oil Engine Drivers, Fitters, Turners Boiler Makers, Head Clerks, Accountants.

INDIAN STAFF.

Clerks including Mileage, Workshop and Shed Clerks also Time-keepers and Store-keepers, Accountants, Locomotive Drivers, Marine Motor Mechanics, Firemen, Carriage Examiners, Oil Engine Drivers, Fitters, Turners, Moulders, Boiler Makers, Blacksmiths, Strikers, Copper-smiths, Tinsmiths, Shipe platers, Boiler platers, Caulkers, Rivetters, Hammermen, Drivers for Pumps driven by steam and oil-engines, Wiremen, Armature winders, Pipelayers, Painters, Carpenters, Plumbers, Bricklayers, Stone-masons, Fitter Coolies, Wharf gunners, Serange, Khalasis acquainted with pile driving work, Coolies, Chowkidars.

Apply in person to RECRUITING OFFICE No. 3, Shed, Wadi Bunder, Goods Depot. 6709

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "BOMBAY MARU" having arrived on the 16th instant, from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha."

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 701 of 1914

The firm of VENILAL BHAICHAND-BHAI & Co. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
(1) SHRIMANT SIRDAR WAGHOJI KUVERJI RAJE SHIRKE & (2) BAI NANDAGAVRI, widow of HIRALAL D. SARAIYA ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree for Sale and order made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of February, 1915, and the 31st day of August, 1916, respectively the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the premises on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1916, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendants abovenamed in the undivided half share of the abovenamed 1st defendant in all that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of the Hornby Road, and Raghunath Dadaji Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and also all the messuage tenement or dwelling house built over the land and building adjoining the said piece or land and belonging to the Agiary of the late Cursetji Maneckji, but with the exception of two rooms on the 1st floor and one room situate between the 1st and the ground floor and forming part of the said Agiary premises which all piece or parcel of land is situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement five hundred square yards or thereabouts including the Agiary aforesaid and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 52 New No. 442 Old Survey Nos. 662-671-695 and 699 and (New No. 442, New Survey Nos 2/8888 and 2/8889 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 2341 and Street Nos. 39, 41 and 43 and is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Perozbai daughter of the late Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy First Baronet on or towards the East by the said Agiary premises of the late Cursetji Maneckji and partly by the house of the said Perozbai and on or towards the West partly by the said Bornby Road and partly by the Raghunath Dadaji Street and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Muljee and Thakoredas, Attorneys for the 2nd defendant abovenamed at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1916.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. KAVASJI SORABJI BOTTLEWALLA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our clients, The Zoroastrian Building Society, Limited, Bombay, the property particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any right title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, trust, lease, possession, inheritance or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and such claims (if any) shall be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground with the six messuages, tenements, bungalows, compound wall, and other outhouses standing thereon situate lying and being at Sleater Road without the Fort of Bombay fronting the said Sleater Road on the East side, thereof in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand eight hundred and thirty seven square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 435, 435, New No. A1/13946 A/13946, Old Survey No. 158, New Survey No. 1 BA/7041 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward Nos. 3701 (2), 3701 (2A) 3701 (3) 3701 (4) 3701 (5) and 3701 (6) Street Nos. 4A, 4AA, 4B, 4C, 4D and 4E, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North partly by the property formerly of Jamshedji Fardoonji Unwalla and now of Ardesher Edulji Dalal and partly by the property of Haji Essab Seah, on or towards the South by the property of Shapurji Dinshaw Dallas on or towards the East by the said Sleater Road and on or towards the West by a public passage called or known by the name of Chikalwady Lane.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1916.
JEHANGIR GULABHAI & BILIMORIA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
5996

IN 5 MINUTES
BIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM
cures all kinds of pain.
CAN IT?
Two Sizes: Re. 1 and As. 12.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ASHER MOSES of Bombay Jewish Inhabitant, a Clerk in the General Traffic Manager's Office of the G. I. P. Railway ..... Deceased.

MIRIAMBAI, widow of ASHER MOSES the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Jewish Inhabitant, residing at Byculla, near J. J. Hospital, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
15th day of November, 1916.

Messrs. PATELL & EZEKIEL,
6002. Petitioner's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of rich furniture, washing Machines, etc., etc.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th Nov., 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street, Fort, very rich household furniture including fancy satin leather and tapestry lined drawing room suits, almyrahs, writing and ladies tables, cane arm and armless office chairs, dressing tables, chest of drawers, Panel door book cases, leather lined sofas, and chairs, marlbe top center and square tables, tiled teapoys, bookstands easy and low chairs, wooden double cots, side-boards, office tables office clocks, weighing scale, Queen Patent washing machines, card tables, wall brackets, etc., etc.

The property of a private gentleman.
1 Pair Fancy corner cabinets.
1 American office clock.
1 Specially made to order wooden cot.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT PAREL AND WORLEE.

Under instructions from D. J. Mantre Esq., Attorney for Mr. Ambalal Motiram Mody and another, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises, the share or interest of Kasinath Bhasker and others in the undermentioned properties in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of transfer of mortgage, dated the 7th day of June, 1915, and made between Kasinath Bhasker and others of the one part and Mr. Amalal Motiram Mody and another of the other part.

SCHEDULE PART I.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land of Government Toka tenure together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 182 square yards and bearing Collector's Old No. 88, New No. A/14219 and New Survey No. 6/57 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward No. 2588, Street No. 1282, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a gully and Bhana's property, on or towards the West by the property of Narayen Ranchhod, on or towards passage, and on or towards the South by the the North by the vacant land and public Ancestral property of the mortgagor.

SECONDLY.—All that one-third share or interest of the mortgagor in all piece or parcel of land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, lying and being at Parel in the Registration Sub-District of Parel, bearing Collector's Old No. 39, New No. A/14176, New Survey No. 1/56 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward No. 2690, Street No. 1294, containing by admeasurement 223 square yards and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Narayen Vasudevji, on or towards the West by remaining portion of the said property, on or towards the North by the ancestral property of the mortgagors, and on or towards the South by the public passage.

THIRDLY.—All that three-fifth share or other the interest of the mortgagors in all that piece or parcel of Batty land situated at Warlee in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 15,050 square yards, or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old No. 222743, New No. 12806, New Survey No. 1/3079 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the properties of Purshotam Harji and Oomershi Ladha, and Hormusji Manekji Padsha, on or towards the South by the properties of Vaman Sadashiv and Khushal Sadashiv and Vithal Tookaram, Kasinath Devji Dhru, and Manek Gopal Patel, and Balkrishna Vithoba, on or towards the East by the municipal drain and on or towards the West by the property of Mangaldas Nathoo.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land of Government Toka tenure situate at Parel village in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 140 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old No. 88, New No. 14219, New Survey No. 1/57 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the chawl of the mortgagor, on or towards the West by the property of Kasinath Narayen, and on or towards the North and South by the vacant land of the mortgagor.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Parel village in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 150 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 49, New No. 14181, New Survey No. 1/64 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward No. 2598, Street No. 1292 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by Bhana's land and partly by the land of Padman Moroba, on or towards the West, North and South by the ancestral properties of the mortgagor.

PART II.

FIRSTLY.—All that three-fifth share or other, the interest of the mortgagors, in all that piece or parcel of Batty land, situate at Warlee, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1892 square yards, or thereabouts bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3/3106 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Khushal Jugannath, on or towards the South by the property of Karoba Janardan Mantri, and on or towards the West by the property of Waman Sadashiv, and Khushal Sadashiv.

SECONDLY.—All that three-fifth share or other the interest of the mortgagor, in all that piece or parcel of Batty land, situate at Warlee, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,119 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's New Survey No. 4/3106 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property of Khushal Jagannath, and partly by the property of Waman Sadashiv and Khushal Sadashiv, on or towards the South by the property of Bhasker Patel, on or towards the East by the property of Karoba Janardin Mantri, and on or towards the West by the property of B. Warliker.

THIRDLY.—All that three-fifth share or other interest of the mortgagors in all that piece or parcel of Batty land situate at Warlee in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 470 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's New Survey No. 5/3080 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Vasudev Ratanjee, on or towards the South partly by the property of Raghunathjee Runsorjee, and partly that of Babul Narayen, on or towards the East by the property of Waman Sadashiv and on or towards the West by the property of Waman Sadashiv and Khushal Sadashiv.

FOURTHLY.—All that three-fifth share or other, the interest of the mortgagors in all that piece or parcel of Batty land situate at Warlee, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 917 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2/2733 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Balkrishna Vithoba, on or towards the South and West by the properties of the City Improvement Trust, on or towards the East by the ancestral property of the mortgagors bearing New Survey No. 1/2793.

FIFTHLY.—All that three-fifth share or other the interest of the mortgagors, in all that piece or parcel of Batty land, situate at Warlee, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4,579 square yards, or thereabouts bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1/2793 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Balkrishna Vithoba, on or towards the South partly by the property of City Improvement Trust, partly that of Govind Babujee and partly by the property of Kekhushru Muncherjee property of Bawtis Manuel and on or towards the West by the ancestral property of the mortgagors bearing New Survey No. 8/2793.

SIXTHLY.—All that three-fifth share or other the interest of the mortgagors in all that piece or parcel of land together with the house thereon situate at Parel village, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,032 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. 2/57 and 5/57 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward No. 2597 and Street No. 1291 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Bhasker Vasudevjee, on or towards the South by the Parel Village Road, on or towards the East by the property of Narayen Moroba and on or towards the West by the property of Narayen Wasudevjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to D. J. Mantri, Esq., Attorney for the transferees, of mortgage at his office No. 99, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th November, 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT G. I. P. RY., ETC.
No. 58, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 676.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 18TH INSTANT AT 2.30 P. M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF BRAND NEW FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, (where the furniture has been arranged for Auction), the very valuable Brand New Substantial and neatly polished, high class, teakwood, household and office furniture, such as dining tables, and chairs, dinner waggons, dirty clothes baskets, tiled topped teapoys, square fancy teapoys, drawing room complete suites of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry, glass door single and double almyrahs, panel door stationery cupboards, reclining sofas, easy low and curson chairs, chests of drawers, fancy cabinets, hatstands, arm and armless chairs, writing tables, glass screens, round top teapoys, glass door book cases, marble tables, etc., etc.

The surplus property of a Cabinetmaker formerly in the occupation of Messrs. John Roberts and Co. Limited.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

P. S.—This sale affords a nice opportunity to those having a dislike for second-hand things.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th November, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 21st November 1916 at 2 p.m. S.T.) the following goods:—

Provisions, glass show case, perfumery, scientific instruments, syrup, gas mantles, toys, glassware, beer, cigarettes, tin plates, slates, Eau-de-Cologne, paint and disinfecting fluid, spirit, sugar, copra, wire, cotton old clothing, cement 4 casks lubricating oil 20 casks Oxalic acid crystals, iron plates, broken marble tiles, planks, deck chairs, etc. etc.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th November, 1916

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Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates.

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Next to Evans' Press,
Hornby Road BOMBAY

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SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE AND GOOD-WILL OF MESSRS. BAILEY AND Co. AUCTIONEERS INSOLVENTS.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Messrs. Bailey and Co., Auctioneers, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction THIS-DAY SATURDAY, the 18th day of November, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the said insolvents' office next to Messrs. Dunnett and Co. and opposite to the Treacher Building, Esplanade, Fort.

Office furniture such as table, chairs, cupboards etc. and also the good-will.

AUCTION SALE OF 1523 BAGS OF DAMAGED LINSEED.

Under instructions from Alibhoy Mitha, Esq., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Tullockchand Momraj, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public Auction TO-MORROW Sunday the 19th day of November 1916 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Vendor's Godown at the Improvement Trust Cement Chawls at Chinch Bunder Road.

1523 bags of damaged, Linseed.

ON MONDAY, the 20th day of November, 1916, Messrs, CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles at 2 p.m. (S.T.) and new designed furniture and sundry articles, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Furniture such as single and double mirrored door handsome almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, rich drawing room suites, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, new pattern corner cabinets, revolving book case, glassware, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

1 rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham and 1 office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.
1 Arab horse.
Second-hand bicycles.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th November, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

QUEEN OF BOMBAY.

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.
GREAT WAR SALE WEEK!
SPECIAL BILL!!!
TO-NIGHT AT 6-45 ONLY.
WAR FUND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT 9-30.
TO-MORROW AND DURING THE WEEK AT 6-45 AND 10 P.M.

The Great Detective Drama:

"LONDON'S UNDERWORLD,"

A sensational British Production.

In order to cater for the large number of visitors to Bombay for the Great War Sale this film, constructed upon the doings of detectives and robbers, is shown. The thrill and excitement in the picture will satisfy those who are accustomed to sensational subjects.

"THE LOYALTY OF JUMBO."

A magnificient drama about Red Indians and early American Settlers in which the cleverness and intelligence of a white elephant are demonstrated.

"DIANA'S DRESS REFORMS."

A rattling comedy about how women copy oneanother's ideas in order to be in the forefront of fashion.

The last mail's
PATHE GAZETTE.

BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4, Box seats, Rs. 2.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

GREAT WAR SALE AND FETE

ON DECEMBER 2nd at 4 p.m.

A SPECIAL

CINEMA MATINEE

WILL BE HELD

AT THE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

FULL PARTICULARS NEXT WEEK.

BOMBAY WASHING CO.

PIONEER CLEANERS.

Military Square, opposite Watson Hotel, Fort
30 Years' Experience.

EXPERTS IN DRY CLEANING
WITHOUT AID OF WATER
If within 24 hours, Extra Charges.
(Except white flannels and white silks which take longer.)
FLANNELS RENOVATED.
STAINS REMOVED WITHOUT CLEANING THE WHOLE GARMENT

AMUSEMENTS

WHO IS
THE
LAUGHING MASK???

That's the puzzling question.

COME and SEE
IF YOU CAN SOLVE
THIS MYSTERY
IN

THE IRON CLAW
THE IRON CLAW
THE IRON CLAW

THE MOST DAZZLING, THE MOST SENSATIONAL AND THE MOST POWERFUL SERIAL YET SHOWN.

FEATURING

Such World-famed Serial Stars as

PEARL WHITE, CREIGHTON HALE AND SHELDON LEWIS

who charmed their way into the hearts of millions.

ALSO

A SECOND FEATURE:

THE DOLLS OF INTRIGUE

STARRING

the great and eminent Actor

HENRY KING

OF "WHO PAYS?" FAME.

AND

A BEAUTIFUL TRAVEL FILM (coloured).

showing some charming Scenery from the "Lake district" of England.

IS THERE ANYTHING BETTER OFFERED IN BOMBAY? JUDGE YOURSELF.

DON'T TAKE OUR WORD.

OLYMPIA

THE PICTURE PALACE DE LUXE

"AMIDST A GARDEN WITH LOVELY BOWERS."

SANDHURST ROAD. POPULAR PRICES. 'Phone 1266.

TIME:—NIGHTLY AT 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

Saturdays & Sundays Extra Shows at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.

BRITISH AND BEST

TO-NIGHT, 7,—8-45,—10-30, TO-NIGHT.

An All-British Production, of an All-British Author, by an All-British Company, and taken all in BRITAIN.

THE VALLEY OF FEAR

8,000 Feet. By SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE. 7 Reels.

Featuring MISS DAISY BURRELL, H. A. SAINTBURY, JOHN McCAULEY & BOOTH CONWAY.

Produced under the direction of ALEXANDER BUTLER.

A STRONG "SHERLOCK HOLMES" FEATURE. TWO DRAMAS IN ONE. FROM THE WILD WEST TO BAKER STREET. THRILLS, HUMOUR, AND INCESSANT SURPRISES SPLENDIDLY PORTRAYED.

——SEE——

The Earth-long struggle between **Labour** and **Capital.**

The Secret Society surrounded with all the mysticism that is a part and parcel of such organizations.

The Pinkerton Detective Agency at work, diamond cut diamond.

The redoubtable SHERLOCK HOLMES at work, the sleuth-hound in all his glory.

The remarkable settings, scenery and scenes, marvellously reproduced.

USUAL HALF RATES:—Re. 1, As. 8, 6, 4, 2.

SATURDAY and SUNDAY EXTRA PRIZE SHOWS, at 5-15

BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY TO AVOID THE CRUSH AND DISAPPOINTMENT AT THE

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market, Tel. 1882.

N.B.—Dainty novelett profusely illustrated, depicting the complete story, can be had a the theatre, PRICE ANNAS FOUR.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 ONLY.

A GREAT COMEDY PROGRAMME!

THE POPULAR SATIRICAL COMEDY

"THE GREAT ADVENTURE"
"THE GREAT ADVENTURE"

IN 5 PARTS.

By Arnold Bennett, that ran for over two years at the KINGSWAY THEARTE without a break.

HENRY AINLEY

OF "PRISONER OF ZENDA" FAME.

in his old part—only more so.

and

ESME HUBBARD

A BRILLIANT SUCCESS BRILLIANTLY PRODUCED

THE STORY

The famous painter, known only by his works, and otherwise unfamiliar to his countrymen is confused with his own valet.
Hilariously funny complications ensue—the valet being given a national funeral in the Abbey as a result of the blunder.
Through many comic and dramatic episodes the truth is dragged out at last, much to the disgust of the eccentric artist, who shuns the hero-worshippers and resists the revelation to the end.

HENRY AINLEY.

HENRY AINLEY, the famous actor, made the hit of his life in the comedy, on which this film is based. All London went to see him, and the play has been the rage of the country. Well, Ainley takes the same part in the film version and he is supported by that clever actress, Esme Hubbard.

A famous Actor, a famous Play, a famous Author (Arnold Bennett). The delightfully amusing tale of a shy and nervy artist, who was mistaken for his valet, and encouraged the errors in order to get rid of an importunate lover.

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

Return of the Popular Bandman Varieties
COMMENCING TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, AT 9-45 P.M.

FRANK WILLATS

AND

LOTTIE POOLE

in a merry vaudeville sketch

"A MESSENGER BOY'S FLIRTATION"

introducing new Songs, Duets and Eccentric Dancing.

Popular Prices—Rs. 3 to 4 Annas.

STILL GOING STRONG.

The Wonder Serial.

"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY"

at the roomiest and cosiest Picture Theatre in Bombay.

WEST END CINEMA.

6-45, 8-30 & 10.

Saturday and Sunday Matinee at 3-30 and 5.

Telephone No. 3400.

COMMENCING THIS WEEK—18th NOVEMBER 1916.
AN AFFABLE BLISS OF LOVE SERIAL.
Ingenious feat of tragic.
A very Interesting and Instructive Serial highly recommended for family.
THE

"Runaway June"

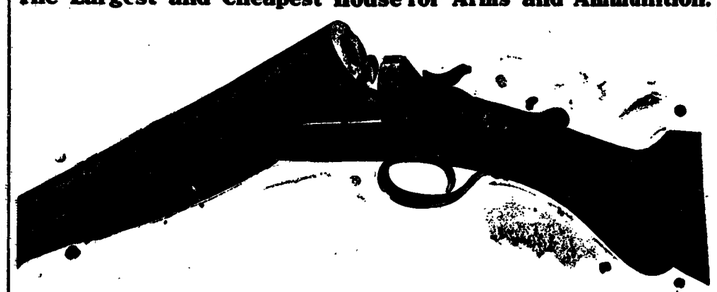
A Masterpiece Society Serial of 40,000 feet
written by
GEORGE RANDOLPH CHESTER
produced by
THE WELL-KNOWN RELIANCE Co.
exclusively for

THE ALHAMBRA CINEMA

BHINDI BAZAR.
CASH PRIZES OF Rs. 1,000 GIVEN AWAY.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY—7—8-45 AND 10-30,
EXTRA MATINEE SHOWS ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS 5 P.M.
PRICES OF ADMISSION Re. 1 As. 8, 4 AND 2.

GOOLAMHOOSAIN ALLIBHOY & SONS

The Largest and Cheapest House for Arms and Ammunition.



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GOOLAMHOOSAIN ALLIBHOY & SONS,

Arms and Ammunition Dealers,
252, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address: "BANDUKWALLA."

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Saturday, November 18th
at 9-30 p. m.

Under the Patronage and in the presence of
T. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY WILLINGDON.

Grand Variety

Entertainment

IN AID OF THE
WAR FETE AND SALE.

Mrs. Marsden Wakefield,	Messrs. G. Martirose, G. Gahagan,
Mrs. Davies.	Fasi Mori,
Mrs. H. N. Brock,	Trotta,
Mrs. Ashton Street,	Capt. Max Thvaine;
Mrs. K. M. Kemp,	The Principal and
Mrs. Hirsch,	Professors of the
Mrs. Jamieson,	"Gandharva Maha-
Miss Raper,	Vidilaya."
Miss P. A. Street.	The Girls and Boys of
Miss J. Binning,	the "Indo-British Institution.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.

COMMITTEE OF PROMOTERS OF THE ENTERTAINMENT.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Bart.
Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Kt.
Lt.-Col. A. Street, F.R.C.S., I.M.S.
The Hon. Dr. C. Fernandes, M.D.

Accompanist:
MISS MORGAN, L. T. C. L.

CINEMA SHOWS.

Under the direction of
SIGNOR G. SCRINSI, F.T.C.L.

Plan and Tickets at
Messrs. S. ROSE & CO.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

Last 2 Nights.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents the

NEW BANDMAN OPERA CO. (1917)

Company of Fifty
Full Chorus and Octette of Lady Dancers.

TO-NIGHT

Saturday Nov. 18th at 9-30 p.m.
For the first time in India
Costly Production of
The Great Adelphi Theatre London Success,
A new musical play in three acts.

"TINA"

By Paul A. Rubens & Harry Graham.
The production in its entirety has been brought from London.
Box plan now open at Messrs. Rose & Co.

TO-MORROW Sunday at 6 p.m.

REDUCED PRICE MATINEE

"MR. MANHATTAN."

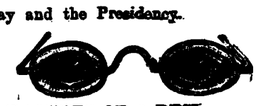
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,

Oculists, Scientific Refractionists and MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS
MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF THE PATENTED
the invisible bi-focal "KRYPTOK" one-piece lens,
and all kinds of lenses from pebbles, and from best quality crown glass, also tinted lenses, smoke, suphos, amber, blue etc.
TORIC LENSES MADE TO ANY PRESCRIPTION.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST, with 26 years experience in sight-testing retinoscopically. Holds exceptional testimonials from the most eminent and enlightened citizens of Bombay and the Presidency.



SERVICES OF A RE... OPHTHALMIC ... No. (7) 279 ... Hornby Row, BOMBA... opp. ... Telegraph Office, FORT.

IMPORTANT

We have just received a fresh stock of genuine British made

BRITANNIC

cycles of the following machines are really machines now flooding the market under fictitious English names.

ication and price and will impress that these made ones and not any unsatisfactory cheap foreign

SPECIFICATION.

Size of Frame—22" 24" and 26" Gent's.
Wheels—28" X 1¼ with plated rim built with English made ball bearing Hubs and spokes.
Handle bar—Upturned with celluloid grips.
Brakes—Front and back powerful roller levers acting on wheels.
Gear—72" to Gent's or to order.
Pedals—Rubber to Gent's.
Mudguard—Detachable steel, lined to match the front with extention.
Free Wheel—Ball bearing frictionless.
Tyres—Buccaneers made and guaranteed for 12 months by the Palmer Tyre Ld. London.
Saddle—Comfortable 3 coil springs with best English leather.
Tool bag—With spanner and oil can.
Pump—Nickle plated brass.
Lamp—Gas or oil.
Bell—Large sounding of good quality.
Finish—Superior enamelled black, attractively lined in colours.

Price Rs 90. nett cash or V.P.P. subject to no Discount or Commission.

Please note that these are not jumped up machines, but cycles of reputation as a perusal of the following letter will show. We may mention that this party is still using the machine.

Bombay, 20th February 1915.

Dear Sirs,

Allow me to write you how pleased I am with the Britannic bicycle which I bought of you in 1911 and is in no way worst off. I have used it every day whether it rained or was dry and I am really pleased with the machine. I could not find words to express my pleasure, but looking to the price, the machine seems to be far cheaper than any one on the market.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J. S. B.

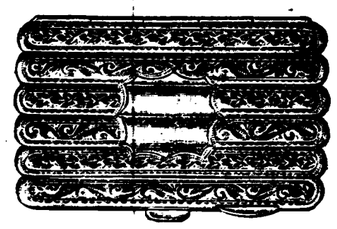
Please send advance with orders.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
Church Gate, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

JHAVERI BROS. & Co.

FANCY GOODS MERCHANTS,

SPECIALISTS IN PRESENTATION ARTICLES.



VERY MODERATE AND FIXED PRICES.

"E. P. N. S." CIGARETTE CASE,

Rs. **4-8** each.

ADDRESS :—

BARIA MANSION, Opp. CRAWFORD MARKET,

BOMBAY.

GUARANTEE!

The immense popularity of the Annapurna Cooker is in itsel a guarantee of its highly economical and efficient working. It s a real and practical solution of the kitchen problem. It is as useful in the household as in the camp. It is perfectly scientific and very simple to handle. Order one to-day and test it in your house. We guarantee you satisfaction. Prices for 1, 4, 8 and 12 persons Rs. 12, Rs. 15, Rs. 18 and Rs. 22, for Aluminium; and Rs. 16, Rs. 20, Rs. 25 & Rs. 30 for all Brass cookers respectively. For urther particulars and description, write a card to :

Agents Wanted.

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Near America-India Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

"THE MAHOMED GUN"

SPECIALLY MADE BY W. J. JEFFERY & Co. (GUN ONLY) Rs. 120:

THE GUN OF THE SEASON

ARMS & AMMUNITION MART.

MAHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY,

ABDUL REHMAN STREET, Near Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Send for Catalogue.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "SHOOTER."

WEATHER REPORT

SIMLA, Nov. 17.

The monsoon is very weak in South India. Only light rain has fallen locally south-east of Madras. Weather is slightly disturbed to northwest of Baluchistan.

Forecast:—Increase of rain on the Coromandal coast.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr....	29.900	Inch.
Temperature of Air	82.1	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.6	,,
Dew Point.....	73.1	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.748	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.8	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.6	,,
Minimum....do....do.....	76.5	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight .....NW,ENE,ESE,WNW,NW,NNE.		
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	127	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Nov	h.	m.	ft	in.	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri.	17	m	3	37	25 10	17	m 10	39	20	9
				50a	23 2		9	18a	19	11
Sat.	18	m	4	19	25 5	18	m 11	58	20	4
			5	11a	23 2		10	42a	20	7
Sun.	19	m	5	28	25 2	19				
			6	35a	23 8		0	50a	19	8
Mon.	20	m	6	24	25 3	20	m 0	19	20	10
			7	44a	24 7		1	33a	18	9
Tues.	21	m	7	21	25 5	21	m 1	30	20	8
			8	42a	26 9		1	11a	17	9
Wed.	22	m	8	14	25 10	22	m 2	27	20	3
			9	32a	26 11		2	47a	16	9
Thur	23	m	9	4	26 3	23	m 3	15	19	10
			10	16a	28 0		3	23a	15	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.		Sunrise.		Sunset.	
,, 17	(Friday)	,, 6h.	47m.	,, 6h.	1m.
,, 18	(Saturday)	,, 6h.	48m.	,, 6h.	0m.
,, 19	(Sunday)	,, 6h.	48m.	,, 6h.	0m.
,, 20	(Monday)	,, 6h.	49m.	,, 6h.	9m.
,, 21	(Tuesday)	,, 6h.	49m.	,, 6h.	0m.
,, 22	(Wednesday)	,, 6h.	50m.	,, 6h.	0m.
,, 23	(Thursday)	,, 6h.	50m.	,, 6h.	0m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quater	1917 Nov.	2nd.,	11h. 20.6m. p.m.
Full Moon	,, ,,	10th.,	1h. 48.0m. a.m.
Last Quarter	,, ,,	18th.,	8h. 30.5m. a.m.
New Moon	,, ,,	25th.,	2h. 20.4m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 17th November 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Temperature has become nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is generally in slight defect; night temperature is also below normal in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in Upper Sind but in defect in the southern districts of Rajputana; night temperature is in defect in lower Sind and at most stations in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in Kathiawar and in the northern districts of Central India West and Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess

The Konkan.—Skies are very lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased considerably; it has been light and local in south-east Madras.

A few showers may occur in south-east Madras.

INFLUENZA COLDS AND COUGHS.

The World-approved Remedy is
VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE.

Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is the safest and quickest remedy ever devised for influenza colds and coughs. It does not suppress the cough by dulling with narcotics the sense of irritation. On the contrary it enables the system to throw off the malady by strengthening and stimulating every organ, tube and surface concerned with respiration. The efficacy and purity of Veno's Lightning Cough Cure are alike guaranteed. No hand touches Veno's Lightning Cough Cure throughout its manufacture; it is prepared in silver-lined vessels and packed automatically. Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is an absolute cure for Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung Troubles, Nasal Catarrh, Blood-Spitting, Whooping Cough, and Difficult Breathing. Price As. 12, larger size Re 1-8 (containing 2½ times the quantity). Also in liquid form at As. 14. Sold by Chemists and Bazaars all over India, Burma, and Ceylon. 778—8.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

For Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

RED
Anti-Corrosive Paint

of Genuine British Manufacture for Bridges, Girders and exposed Iron and Steel Structures.

CHEAPER THAN RED LEAD.

BOMBAY TRADING CO.
Baria Building, Pydownie, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that the first symptom of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may prevent disasterous results. Those who use them recommend them, hence the enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 4s. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 *a. m.* on FRIDAY, *the 17th of November* 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Busaire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	88.1	68.7	42	..	0	0
Do. (th Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	86.9	71.3	37	..	0	—0.17
Do. (16th Nov.)	86.1	72.7	51	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	84.5	51.6	41	..	0	0
Rawalpindi	75.1	41.9	68	..	0.01	—0.13
Lahore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hissar	80.6	47.7	59	..	0	..
Ambala	80.7	49.1	83	..	0	—0.25
Delhi	78.3	53.0	55	..	0	—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	80.5	51.1	52	..	0	—0.03
Mainpuri	78.3	51.9	67	..	0	—0.11
Jhansi	81.3	47.6	61	..	0	—0.05
Cawnpore	79.0	53.5	76	..	0	—0.29
Allahabad	79.6	53.2	64	..	0	—0.19
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	94.5	50.4	44	..	0	0
Karachi	81.7	64.8	57	..	0	—0.05
Ajmer	80.2	45.8	68	..	0	—0.02
Jaipur	83.7	48.0	43	..	0	—0.02
Kotah	81.8	52.6	60	..	0	—0.02
Mount Abu	70.0	53.4	45	..	0	—0.01
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	85.0	52.1	35	..	0	—2.01
Dwarka	86.6	62.7	62	..	0	0
Veraval	91.3	66.3	48	..	0	—0.04
Rajkot	89.2	51.3	41	..	0	—0.15
Bhavnagar Para	88.8	57.8	55	..	0	—0.03
Surat	89.7	65.1	59	..	0	—0.66
Ahmedabad	90.6	61.1	45	..	0	—0.12
Deesa	91.0	52.8	45	..	0	—0.05
Neemuch	81.1	49.8	53	..	0	—0.61
Indore	82.1	52.4	91	..	0	—0.14
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	78.3	48.9	74	..	0	—0.27
Saugor	80.2	53.8	46	..	0	—0.19
Hoshungabad	80.5	55.4	67	..	0	—0.26
Khandwa	84.0	56.4	72	..	0	—0.28
Akola	85.4	56.8	67	..	0.09	—0.22
Amraoti	84.0	57.8	66	..	0.21	—0.13
Nagpur	83.2	57.2	67	..	1.11	—0.14
Chanda	82.9	66.0	79	..	0.29	—0.25
Raipur	81.1	57.5	66	..	2.33	—0.02
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.6	76.0	85	..	0.72	0.37
Ratnagiri	89.5	73.1	84	..	5.40	5.63
Marmugao	82.0	69.9	82	..	3.94	3.04
Karwar	87.8	67.1	82	..	8.35	6.79
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.6	60.0	68	..	0	—0.33
Ahmednagar	86.8	57.5	65	..	0.32	—0.10
Poona	84.8	60.9	70	..	1.23	0.52
Sholapur	84.2	63.2	63	..	0.13	7.43
Bijapur	81.6	60.8	71	..	9.07	8.28
Belgaum	8 .1	57.5	56	..	9.84	8.41
Aurangabad	86.2	62.2	59	..	0	—0.36
Nizamabad(Indur).	83.4	60.7	75	..	0.98	0.49
Hyderabad	84.8	62.1	72	..	1.42	0.61
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.4	73.6	70	..	4.65	2.28
Calicut	84.0	76.2	84	..	3.23	—0.37
Cochin	87.6	76.4	82	0.01	2.46	—2.60
Colombo	86 4	71.9	98	0.12	3.06	—0.00
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.3	73.0	83	..	7.05	2.88
Bellary	85.1	64.5	72	..	2.01	0.58
Cuddapah	86.5	69.9	88	..	1.98	0.05
Madras	82.0	73.1	89	0.15	7.81	0.02
Bangalore	80.3	60.5	72	..	8.21	5.95
Coimbatore	84.4	67.1	82	0.16	4.32	2.09
Trichinopoly	88.2	70.1	74	..	1.09	—1.76
Negapatam	83.9	73.9	93	..	6.85	—2.09

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 17th November 1916 was 30.104 inches.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

ALLEGED ANONYMOUS LETTER.

CHARGE AGAINST A RETIRED MILITARY OFFICER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 16.

The City Criminal Court was crowded to-day for the first hearing of the case in which Mr. S. N. Pahlaw charged Major Barrett (Nizam's Service Retired) with sending his wife an anonymous letter of a defamatory and intimidating nature. The complainant alleged that he and his wife were distressed to receive a letter from the accused glorying over the death of his child and attributing the cause to the complainant's wicked acts.

The case is adjourned till the 22nd instant.

The Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Rangoon has framed a charge of defamation against Mr. C. S. Appiah, editor and publisher of the "Rangoon Verthaman" in the complaint filed against him by Mr. M. P. Maricar and Mr. D. K. Syed. The accused pleaded not guilty. The further hearing has been adjourned till November 23.

P. WARUSAVITANE BROS

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

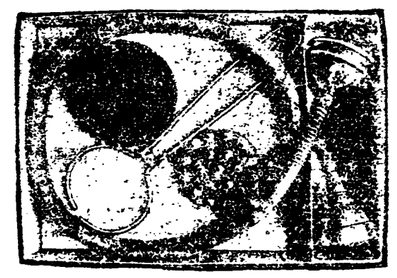
A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.

CEYLON DEPOT,
Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street,
BOMBAY.

Knickerbocker Bath Spray-Brush

A combination Shower-Bath, Massage Brush and Shampoo Brush

ALL IN ONE ARTICLE



The Ideal thing for Cold Bath in this hot Season. It enables even a weak and sick person to enjoy a Cold Bath and derive its exhilarating benefit.

No. 303 Combination Set.

FITS ANY FAUCET.

HOLDS FAST TO IT.

It is the only BATH SPRAY-BRUSH that is flexible to every curve of limb or body, and efficient for Shampoo; and massaging all parts of the body.

It is absolutely guaranteed for at least one—will give good service for three to five years with ordinary care. Parts can be replaced at anytime. Price Rs. 11-8.

Send for its Booklet "How and When to Bathe," enclosing 4 annas. Stamps.

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BRANCH —297, Hornby Road, Fort, Opp. Whiteaway.

Up-country Orders should be addressed to SANTA CRUZ to avoid delay.

Send for our Health and Strength Catalogue if you value Health. Price 4 ans.

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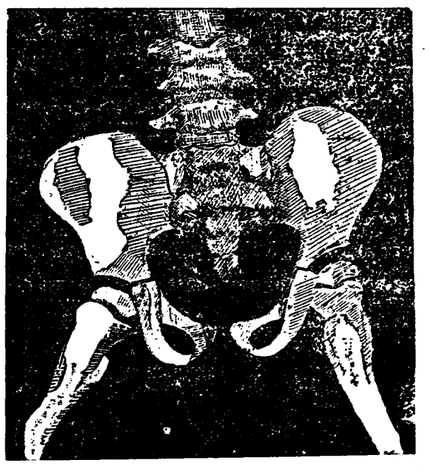
Shipchandlers, Railway Contractors and Mill Stores Suppliers.

Special Large Dealers in Canvas Manila Ropes Wire Ropes Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Enamels etc., etc. and General Hardware.



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EXPOSURES are given independently or in consultation with Doctors for SKIN DISEASES and MALIGNANT GROWTHS, and PHOTO and SCREEN EXAMINATION IS CARRIED OUT with the aid of our TWO BIG UP-TO-DATE X-RAY APPARATUS.

Doctors are cordially invited to send their cases.

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KABUTO PILSENER BEER

(BEST & REFRESHING)
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:— **JEENA & Co.,**
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

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Firm of OCULISTS & OPTICIANS.

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EST. 1890.

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The FIRST and ONLY firm that introduced RETINOSCOPY (the only scientific method of testing eyesight) in Bombay.

Ours is the ONLY FIRM that give the benefit of a FREE CONSULTATION to purchasers of glasses of an OPHTHALMIC SURGEON from the ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC (MOORFIELDS) HOSPITAL.

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituente many of the Government high officials, members of the Legal and Medical Profession, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinion we hold is a sufficient recommendation for our scientific working and high quality of goods.

WE MAKE all sorts of high quality lenses e.g **KRYPTOK,** and various other forms of bifocal & TORIC SPHERICALS, CYLINDERS, SPHERO-CYLINDERS, PRISMS AND THEIR COMBINATIONS in white as well as different MEDICALLY TINTED Lenses.

"LU-LU" EYE DROP

A safe cure for sore, inflamed, weak eyes, granulated lids, cerneal ulcers, etc.

PRIZE RUPEES 500
Free from any poisonous drug
Beware of imitations.

"YOUTH"
"RHEMANI PHARMACY'S"
REAL YAKUTI

Called "YOUTH" Contains

AMBER, MUSK, PEARLS

And high qualities of drugs. It is specially prepared for ROYAL FAMILIES and is THE REAL LIFE-GIVING NECTAR. "YOUTH" is SECOND TO NONE for all NERVINE DISEASES and LOST MANHOOD. It requires no recommendation as it has become too FAVOURITE and WELL-KNOWN to the Public

Price per Bottle:
1 oz. 7, 2 ozs. Rs. 13, 4 ozs. Rs. 25.

RHEMANI TONIC PILLS.
Specially for Lost Manhood only.
20 Pills Re. 1-4, 40 Pills Rs. 2.

RHEMANI SYRUP SARSA
Best Blood Purifier Re. 1 per bottle
PILES CURE
Bleeding or blind Rs. 5 per bottle
For Females only
Leucorrhea and Manorrhagia Cure Rs. 1 per bottle
Monthly Regularity. 40 Pills bottle Rs. 5

All the above medicines are free from any poisonous drug. Any person, who proves that they do contain such drug, will get the above prize.

Piles ointment Rs. 2 per bottle.
V. P. P. Extra.

RHEMANI PHARMACY,
ga Building, Parel Road (Bhindi Bazar
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Read this advertisement and send an order at once if you wish to "know Present Past and Future." This is the only means to know three times. We have received hundreds of certificates for its wonder. Children, women and men having faith can foresee their thoughts and their results. You easily get the news from your friends and relations from distant and foreign countries. Whether a particular thing will happen, what will be the consequences of a particular thing; events of Warfare, Profit and Loss in trade, increase and decrease of rates of articles, results of examination, service and such questions are at once satisfied by our "Aina."

WITH POSTAGE AND PACKING.
Big Crystal Aina ... ... Rs. 6—0—0
Crystal Aina ... ... ,, 3—9—0

ASHABHAI YAGJIBHAI PATEL,
Post Karamsad,
Via Anand District Kaira.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.
(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PAB HEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

WHILE OUT ON A DRIVE
did you catch that cold?

Take LYNSOLA

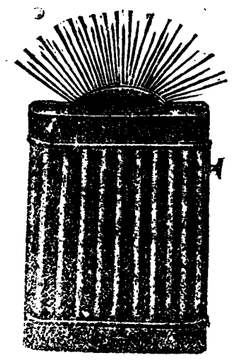
an ideal, cure for

cough and cold. It touches the tickle, dissolves the phlegm and heals the sore spots caused by irritation of the lungs. It is an excellent lung tonic, free from opiates or any injurious drug, and may be safely administered in all ages from infancy upwards. See the trade-mark of a monkey before buying.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

MADON SONS & Co
CRAWFORD MARKET BOMBAY.

SEARCH LIGHT POCKET ELECTRIC LAMP
FITTED WITH PERMANENT SWITCH.
Constructed of best material and finished in the very best style.



Complete Lamp Rs. 5

Price Extra Dry Battery N. 1689 As. 12

fitted with Dry Batteries and Metallic Filament Powerful Bulbs.
HIGH CLASS LAMP & STOVE DEPOT,
Abdul Rehman St. near Market, BOMBAY

Now Ready! In Big Types!! For Delivery!!!
THE BRONZE STATUE.
OR
THE VIRGIN'S KISS.
BY G. W. M. REYNOLDS.
In 4 Vols.) (As. 12 Per Vol. including postage.
Price:—Per Set. Rs. 2, Post Free.

The characters in this novel are of interesting, attractive and instructive nature. As a Mighty warrior, Timely saver of the weak, Good counsel, True friend, Charming and Truthful lover etc. Sir Ernest De Colmar is foremost among the several heroes introduced in the novels by the author who is unrivalled in the formation of his plots which are invariably of heart-thrilling nature. The description of the tribunal of the Bronze Statue the character of the Baron of Altendorf, the feminine characters such as Satanais, Emilia, Angela, and Gloria which are of different varieties will completely encircle the mind of the readers and expose several excellent morals. I to IV Vols. ready for despatch.

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No. 1, Arcade Footpath, Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

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How much have YOU contributed to the war funds?

Save money by buying your out-fitting and travelling NECESSARIES from us, and invest the material saving thus effected in the war funds

II.

We have just received a vast stock of leather Gladeston hand and kit-bags, trunks, folding and ordinary suit cases, steel trunks, ready made clothes, hats, shirts, ties, collars, rugs, holdalls, etc., etc

III.

Our quality is just ours: our patrons know it, value it, talk about it,—and extend the circle of our patrons.

Our prices. Well you need outfitting necessaries (select from II) and you long to contribute to the war funds. And OUR prices enable you to do both.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 17th.

Bombay Maru	Shinohara	Kobe, Oct. 17
D'Negropontes	Dimadis	Volos, ct. 28
Ellawood	Neville	Nice, Oct. 16

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 17th.

Lhasa	King	Karachi
Asia Maru	Nisnito	Rangoon

The following vessels began to load yerterday.

Steamer	*Medina	for	London
,,	Ellawood	for	Liverp ol, etc.
,,	D'Negropontes	for	Genoa, etc.

*To arrive.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Bombay Maru, 3,102 tons, S. Shinohara, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, which port she had left on the 17th ultimo, with a general cargo and 6 passengers.

S. S. D. Negropontes:—The steamer D. Negropontes, 1,673 tons, Captain A. Dimadis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Volos, which port she had left on the 28th ultimo, with ballast.

S. S. Ellawood:—The steamer Ellawood, 1,911 tons, Captain R. H. Neville, arrived in harbour yesterday from Nice, which port she had left on the 16th ultimo, with ballast.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain C. R. King, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Asia Maru:—The P. G. S. N. Company's steamer Asia Maru, 1,482 tons, Captain Y. Nishito, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

Friday, 17th November, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Billawood	Pressant	T. M. & Co
C. & R. Clan Fergussen	Harris	J. F. & Co
F. Stanhope	Harris	W. & A. G. & Co
M. Firozi	Grey	T. M. & Co
N. Chybassa	Logan	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indrawadi		B. S. N. Co
Bahaduri		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Catania	Angusto	Rubbattino & Co
2	Moyori Maru	Taniguchi	N. Y. K.
3	Pinemore	Fairclowgh	W. & A. G. & Co
4	Luzon Maru	Watanabe	N. Y. K.
7	Yamagata Maru	Kudo	N. Y. K.
8	Hudson Maru	Tukesha	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11	City of York		K. N. & Co
12	Caledonia	Valentine	P. & O. S. N. Co
14	Chakla		M. M. & Co
15	Asia Maru	Nisiu	P. G. N. Co
16	Anyo Maru	Takenchi	M. M. Shirazi

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

7	Novara	Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co
11	Castalia		W. & A. G. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Jeddah		T. M. & Co

WALL No. 6.

Harold		H. I. Dixon & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aratoon Apcar	Walton		M. M. & Co
Barcna			M. M. & Co
Bombay Maru	Shinchara		N. Y. K.
City of Calcutta	Rigby	W. & A. G. & Co	
Clan Leslie	Henderson		J. F. & Co
City of Paris	Miller		K. N. & Co
Clan Fraser	Mosen		J. F. & Co
Diu	Pallett	W. & A. G. & Co	
Dovre	Siqulane		
D'Negropontes	Dimadis	W. & A. G. & Co	
Ellawood	Neville		T. M. & Co
Flor-de-Lis	Aboo		Binny
Fultala	Dagge		M. M. & Co
Montebello	Andrew		J. F. & Co
Nuranl	Thomson	B. & P. & N.	
Okhla	Bamber		M. M. & Co
Oolobaria	Yates		M. M. & Co
Punctus	Andreason		M. M. & Co
Rooke	Sura	W. & A. G. & Co	
Saruat	Bruce		T. M. & Co
Skuld	Gabrielsen		F. F. C. & Co
Standard	Johannessen		H. S. Shirstree
Saima	Rassmussen		F. F. C. & Co
Yokohama Maru			N. Y. K.

EXPORTS

Nov. 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia (s) 127 bales wool E. Dossa & Co., 21 bales wool David Sassoon & Co., 50 bales cottonfly K. Visram & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia (s) 50 bales cottonfly K. Visram & Co., 200 cwt casheynuts M. Jafferbhoy, 2 pots andropogan Volkart Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of York (s) 80 bales wool E. Mahomed & Sons, 200 bales cottonfly C. Peraj & Co., 200 bales cotton waste C. Peraj & Co., 16 bales wool V. Oomersee, 80 bales cottonfly H. E. Bode & Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of York (s) 19 bales goat skins E. N. Stein.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 12 bales cowhides E. Mahomed & Sons, 8 casks goat skins E. N. Stein, 76 casks goat skins Nizamuddin & Co., 700 cwt millet seed A. Durst, 46 cases indigo King King & Co., 2,002 cwt linseed E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.'

Caledonia (s) 350 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co.

FOR HULL.

Pinemore (s) 2,000 cwt linseed M. B. Kaisha.

Billswood (s) 6,000 cwt castor seed Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Chybassa (s) 1,000 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros, 3 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 1,000 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.

Nagropontes (s) 170 bales cowhides Thomson Lehzen & Co., 1,700 tons manganese ore King King & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hudson Maru (s) 50 cwt. gum olibanum E. Nowroji & Co., 10 cwt cardamoms E. Nowroji & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Luzon Maru (s) 600 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Luzon Maru (s) 150 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Luzon Maru (s) 600 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 500 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha 200 bales cotton Walter Pavri & Co., 635 cases mowraseed oil Argyll Oil Mill.

Yamagata Maru (s) 5 tons old copper pots M B. Kaisha, 300 bales cotton T. Yuasa & Co.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Yamagata Maru (s) 200 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Novara (s) 29 cwt sharkfins A. Chagla & Co., 172 cwt gum gorgal Chungtai.

Moyori Maru (s) 201 bales cotton, twist J. David.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 17.

S. S. Asia Maru, from Busreh, Agents M. M. Shirazee.—73 bundles skins, 100 cases 100 packages rose water, 100 bags almond kernel, 75 bundles wool, 101 bags raisins, 144 bags pistachios, 9 bundles attari, 9 bags cumin seed, 45 bags almond seed, 1 bag drug, 150 bags gum, 20 bags figs, 9 bundles rosebuds, 193 bags almonds, 160 bundles M. root, 2 cases 49 jottas 54 bundles assafoetida, 7,153 baskets 2,094 bags 43 bundles 527 cases dates.

S. S. City of York, from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co.—10 casks bichromate of soda, 4 hogsheads wine, 1 case carbolic acid, 3 cases castor oil, 1 case citric acid, 3 cases tartaric acid, 4 casks Epsom salt, 1 cask 1 bag bicarbonate of soda, 52 cases medicine, 140 crates bricks, 5 drums thimol black, 60 cases stout, 2 casks borax, 2 casks aniline salt, 142 casks tiles, 25 cases stoves, 550 bags 965 casks china clay, 7 cases cycles, 414 crates 20 cases 1 cask glass bottles, 1 cask oxalic acid, 40 drums 31 casks zinc chloride, 154 barrels copperas, 1 case motor cycle, 1 case cycle accessories, 21 cases earthenware, 8 cases shoes and boots, 48 casks salamoniac, 355 cases 50 drums beer, 2 casks silicate of soda, 617 drums caustic soda, 4 cases alizarine red paste, 3 cases leather belting, 31 cases sulphur black, 94 cases gin sundries, 240 bags 80 cases starch, 2 cases 2 trusses leather picking bands, 1 drum 30 casks 25 cases colour, 3 casks paste dye, 1 case cheese, 30 barrels lubricating grease, 150 cases lubricating oil, 3 cases buffalo pickers, 8 trusses leather buffers, 14 casks plumbago crucibles, 13 cases cigarettes, 10 cases tobacco, 33 cases hams and bacon, 1 cask 2 kegs blue powder, 8 cases provisions, 11 cases roller skins, 10 kegs 2 cases nails, 88 bales 4 cases paper, 1,525 boxes 937 cases soap, 26 cases sewing cotton thread, 1 case sewing silk thread, 42 bales 13 cases woollen goods, 4 cases linen and cotton goods, 9 cases umbrellas, 16 cases cotton net, 12 bales cotton belting, 3 bales rugs, 3 cases floor cloth, 4 cases linen cloth, 38 cases cotton and art silk goods, 8 bales knitting wool, 23 cases oil cloth, 27 coils cotton rope, 14 bales canvas, 23 bales 76 cases woollen and cotton goods, 205 bales 113 cases cotton yarn, 949 bales 2,174 cases cotton goods.

S. S. Chakla from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—3 bundles specie, 10 bundles dollars, 77 bundles fish, 81 c ses pomogranates, 5 cases fishmaws, 4,996 baskets 2,811 bags 1,207 boxes 34 cases dates.

ARRIVALS BY THE MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers who arrived by the mail steamer, Caledonia, Commander Valentini, on Thursday morning:—

Mrs James Annam, Mrs and Miss Heckles, Mr and Mrs Jenks, Sister Helen, Miss May Westen, Rev Edward Mantey, Mr D W Chambers, Miss Kenyon, Miss Stuttaford, Miss Gourlay, Mr and Mrs Francis, Mrs Graham, child and nurse, Miss L Norton, Mr P Mackenzie, Mrs Fraser Blair, Mr Rope, Miss E M Elder, Miss K M Elder, Miss Chandler, Mr and Mrs Stuart, Mrs Wilson, infant and nurse, Mr Pippett, Miss Whitakes, Mr Barrett, Mrs Dunne, 2 children and nurse, Miss Spence, Mr Nankevill, Miss G K Ibbott, Mrs Collings, Mrs E Macken, Miss G A B Hart, Miss G M Edmunds, Rev and Mrs Richards and 3 infants, Miss Struver, Miss Barton, Mrs and Miss MacKenzie-Edwards, Mrs Bangay and 2 children, Mr. Chas Munton, Mrs McCloughlin and infant, Miss Pechill, Mrs and Miss Collins, Mrs Gibbs, Mrs A O Brenton, Miss Spencer-Smith, Mrs Owen Pulley, Mr and Mrs Mumme and infant, Miss A M Dockerill, Mr Singh, Miss Murphy, Mrs E F Lee, Mr Weldon, Miss Margaret Simpson, Miss Mildred Simpson, Mrs Elsworthy, Mrs Turk, Mrs Napper, Miss E Hoare, Mrs MacLachlan, Rev and Mrs Wills, Mrs Ruston and infant, Mrs Walker, child and nurse, Mrs E Langeford, Miss N Naylor, Mrs Wood Mrs Ogden, Mr Morgan, Miss Plowman, Mr Sharff Mrs Taylor and 4 children, Mrs. Antingham, Mrs Mann and 2 children, Miss MacDowell, Mrs Tosh and child, Miss Wallace, Mrs Garthy and infant, Mr Rolf Bolfsen, Mrs Jones, Mrs Whittaker and 2 infants, Boy Whittaker, Mrs Orsman and 2 children, Mrs Sharpe, Mrs Dungaven, Miss G Oakman, Miss Vera Bryan, Mrs Machin, infant and child, Miss Green, Mrs Hall, MacDonough 2 boys, Mrs MacDonough and 3 girls, Mrs Bird, Mrs Weston and boy, Mr Alum, Miss Ella Luce, Mr Ahmed Sait, Mr Plunkett, Mrs Pickles and 4 children, Mrs Lane, Miss E M Watson, Mrs Christian, Mrs Hearn and 2 infants, Miss Hearn, Mrs Taylor and infant, Mrs Tupper and infant, Miss Palmer, Mrs Dickens and 3 children, Mrs Ongsley and infant and 2 children, Mr Pointon, Mr Cheshire, Miss Latham, Mrs and Miss Cook, Mrs and Miss Cox and child, Mr and Mrs Smith, Hon Justice Fletcher, Mr and Mrs Rhodes, Mr Justice Teunon, Mr and Mrs Ramsey, Mr and Mrs Graham and infant, Mr Justice Greaves, Hon Mr and Mrs Chaplin, Mrs Chrystal, Mr. Bion, Mr Bartlett, Mr Henderson, Mrs Bryce, Mrs Willcocks, Miss Martin, Mr Daunt, Mr Gordon, Hon Justice Walmesley, Mr and Mrs Vernedi, Miss Coventry Miss Greaves, Mr and Mrs Bolster, Mrs Crawford, Mr Barlow. Mr Milne, Mr Ferguson, Mr Henderson. Mr Longridge, Mrs Broadway, Mr Shah, Mr Angier Misses Galloway, Mrs Evan Wood and infant, Mr Hobbs, Mr Sargeant, Mrs Goss, Mrs Hamilton, Mr Rowntree, Mr and Mrs Polson, Mrs Bernard James, Sister Rhoda, Sister Elspeth, Mrs Davis, Mr Watson, Mrs Fraser, Miss Batchelor and governess, Mrs Robb and child, Mr Gilbert, Mr and Mrs Shrosbee, Mrs Philp, Mrs Barton and child Mr F Milne, Mr Freemantle, Mrs Wallis and infant, Mr D Sen, Mrs Chitty, Mr Slater, Mrs Brodrick and infant, Mrs MacWalters and child, Miss Prance, Miss Hobson, Mr Gill, Rev Nicholson, Mr J Blair, Mr Anand, Mrs Glanville, Mrs Grove, Miss Lees, Maj and Mrs Bennett, Mrs Veale, Mrs Ed. Ricketts and infant, Mrs Farquaharson, infant and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Woodhead and infant, Mrs Greenslade, Mr Eli Arakie, Mr Clarke, Mrs Campbell, Miss Barrett, Mr Belcher, Mr Roy, Miss Armitage, Mr Handley, Mr and Mrs Arnowitz and child Mr Atkinson, Mr Pole, Mr Gardner, Mrs Reynolds and infant, child and governess, Mr Munro, Mr Kiernander, Mrs Richmond, Mr Boys Mr Plinston, Mr W Thomson, Miss Phillips, Mrs and Miss Phillips, Mr Hiley, Sir D and Lady Hamilton, Mr Suleman, Mrs and Miss Davidson, Mrs Harper and infant, Mr Pitambar, Mr Ironsides, Mr Montgomery, Mr Hawkins, Mrs Crotch, Mrs Downie Leslie, Mr and Mrs Dunwoody, Mrs Beale, Mr Connell, Mr Clibber, Mr A Lallie, Jivajee and native servant, Mr P M Sarkia, and Mr S Fernandas.

CAMBRIDGE TO-DAY.

"At the present moment not even the figures for an estimate of our numbers are available," says the "Cambridge Magazine." "Last term we closed with the reduced undergraduate grand total of 5 (as against 3,263 in 1913). We are doubtless starting the present year with some 500, and an academic community of 1,000 is thus ensured when the 500 odd Dons who remain are added in.

"Never have we had to chronicle so terrible a list of losses as this week's number contains, scarcely a day has passed but names familiar to many still in residence have appeared in the official lists. Not a week passes but some figure of public note has to be added to the roll of the dead."

NO NURSERIES IN FRANCE.

Mr. Cloudesley Brereton, Divisional Education Inspector, L.C.C., in an address on "The French Child at School," at the Royal Sanitary Institute, said it was a curious thing that, despite Rousseau, the child was a very late discovery in France.

"There was a striking lack in that country of such literature as Kipling and Molesworth had given us. One of the main causes was that there was no nursery in France. In many cases French mothers were positively horrified at the very idea of putting their children in a sort of annexe; they would as soon put them in a hen-coop. The result was that there was no chance for the French child to lead a child's life.

"That was one of the reasons of the extraordinary precocity of the French child, and its extraordinary maturity of mind. French children of twelve and thirteen possessed a power of analysis which was only possessed by pupils of seventeen or eighteen in England. The French child proved incidentally that social environment was of even more importance than the school."

Warning to Tea and Coffee Drinkers.

Coffee contains a poisonous drug—"Caffein" about 2½ grains to the cup, Tea contains nearly as much.

Caffeine is a cumulative drug—it works away little by little, adding to yesterday's effects, and slowly but surely undermines and destroys health. Some of the signs are HEADACHE SLEEPLESSNESS, BILIOUSNESS, HEART FLUTTER, NERVOUS TROUBLE and other disorders, and, above all, the MUCH-COMPLAINED habit of CONSTIPATION.

And yet Coffee and Tea Drinkers often wonder why they have such ailments.

Is Health valued? QUIT COFFEE and TEA, and for a PLEASANT healthful, beverage use

Instant Postum

- - A Pure Food Drink - -

Made by Postum Cereal Co., Ltd. of Battle Creek U. S. A. from whole wheat and a bit of treacle. Tastes much like Java, but is entirely free from drugs or any harmful substance.

A Ten day's Trial convinces any one. Small tin for 45 to 50 cups Rs. 1-2, Double 100 cups tin Rs. 2-2. A sample tin sufficient for 5 cups sent Post Free on receipt of one anna.

Special Terms to Wholesale Buyers.

Sole Agents: **B. P. MADON,** Health Culture Depot: Santa Cruz.

Branch: 297, Hornby Road, Opp, Whiteaway Laidlaw. Orders must be ADDRESSED to SANTA CRUZ to avoid delay.

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS "NER-VIGOR"

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 dozen sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

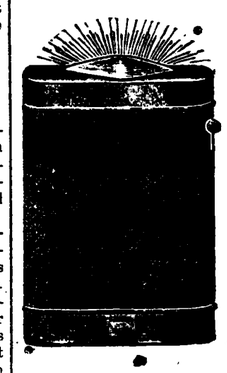
Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne
The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

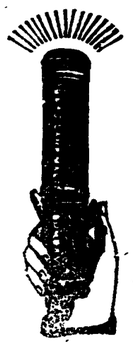
Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.
Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.
Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.
Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London.

ELECTRIC POCKET LAMPS & TORCHES
BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE
A BOON TO TRAVELLERS, SHIKAR PARTIES, ETC.



Dealers in every kind of high class Lamps and accessories, in Electric, Gas, Kerosene, Petrol, Acetylene etc., etc.



ABBAS & Co.,
127-29, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.
Wanted Smart Agents where not as yet represented on good terms.
CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool. Nov. 16th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " " Spec. & for Exp. ..	500
" " " of East Indian.. ..	500
" " Imports	1,000
Mid. Americans	11.91+11
Egyptian F. G. F.	19.60+10
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan. (20.30+35 Mar. (20.45+34
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan. (19.82+29 Mar. (20.08+31

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 16th.

Total Imports 4,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
November	11.74	
Nov.-Dec.	11.72	
Dec.-Jan.	11.72	
Jan.-Feb.	11.78	
Feb.-Mar.	11.83	
Mar.-Apl.	11.89	
Apl.-May.	11.94	+13
May-June	12.00	
June-July	12 00	
July-Aug.	12.00	
Aug.-sept.	11.73	
Sept-Oct.	11 37	
Oct.-Nov.	11.27	
Nov.-Dec.	11.24	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 16th.

Months	To-day's closing price.	
November	11.82	
Nov.-Dec.	11.80	
Dec.-Jan.	11.80	+21
Jan.-Feb.	11.84	
Feb.-March	11.91	
March-April	11.96	+20
April-May.	12.00	
May-June	12.06	
June-July	12 06	+19
July.-Aug.	12.06	
Aug-Sept	11.9	
Sept.-Oct.	11.44	+18
Oct.-Nov.	11.29	+15
Nov.-Dec.	11.29	+14

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 16th.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	19.55+77
March	19.60+57
May	19.65+60

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 16th.

M. G. Bengal	Good ..	..	8.30+1
" "	Fully Good	..	8.47
" "	Fine ..	..	8.75
" No. 1	Oomra Good	..	8.89
" "	Fully Good	..	9.07
" "	Fine ..	..	9.25
" Broach	Good ..	..	10.89 +10
" "	Fully Good	..	11.07
" "	Fine ..	..	11.25
" Sclide	Good ..	..	8.29
" "	Fully Good	..	8.37
" "	Fine ..	..	8.55

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Nov. 16th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£	£
Total Bullion	58,500,000	No change.
Public Deposits	65,700,000	Inc. 2,100,000
Other do.	114,900,000	Inc. 3,600,000
Govt. Securities	42,200,000	No change.
Other do.	106,200,000	Inc. 5,500,000
Notes and Gold	38,000,000	Inc. 200,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 23% of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	41,000
Futures at New York January	20.41+28
" " March	20.55+27
Spot Cotton at New York	20.40+35
" New Orleans	19.68+13
Futures at New Orleans January	19.88+24
" " March	20.18+28

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 16th.

Bar Silver Spot	34
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet—Small Buyers.	
Discount, Bank of England rate 6 per cent. since 13th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 4 m/ft	5⅝
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/ft	5⅝
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5⅝
" " " 6 "	6⅛
Interest day to day loans	4⅛
7 day market loans	4⅛
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 19,00,000 @ 1/4 5/32.	
" Madras Rs. 20,00,000 @ 1/4 5/32.	
Consols 2½%	56⅛
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	4½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	66⅛
Government Securities 3%	66⅛
Ex. On London at Paris Francs ..	27.80 Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 16th.

3½% 1925—1928	£84½—
4½% 1925—1945	£96½—

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 16th.

WHEAT;

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. On passage. Sellers	80

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—61½ lbs. Due. Sellers ..	74/6
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. afloat	76/3

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Paid.	75/9

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Jan.-Feb. Paid.	62

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferosepore Usual Bold Nov.-Dec. Buyers	80
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec.	78
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. sellers	99/6
Toria Rapeseed Dec.-Jan. Paid	83

Tone—Easy.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Value	98/6

Tone—Easy.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Nov.-Dec.	£16

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£152½
Copper Brazers	£167
Yellow Metal	16
Hard Spelter	47

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	25
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb. ..	25/3
Do. Karachi Jan.-Feb. ..	25/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	27/9
Do. do. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	28
Do. do Karachi Jan.-Feb.	28/1

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec. Value ..	3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec.	2/7½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Nov. 17th.

DESCRIPTION.		DELIVERY. Jan 1917	Mar. 1917	April 1917	SPOT COTTON.
Broach,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	..
Broach,	Fine M.G.	..	410	..	New
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	295	..	..	290/00
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	309	..	..	303/13
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	315/22
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Sind Panjab,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Kham. Akola	Fine M.G.	372/3	..	..	369/5
Ellich/Ammoti,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	..	..	..	..
Khandeish,	Fine M.G.	352/5	..	..	347/57
Khandeish,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Khandwa Sanawad	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Jalna	F.G. M.G	..	..	..	..
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	Old
SawGinned Dharwar	Good	..	..	..	385/95
Coompta,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	410/20
Westerns,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	385/00
Westerns,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	380/90

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 17th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80 ..	41 0 0	6 5 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-80 ..	40 0 0	6 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	41 8 0	6 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	7 7 0	7 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ..	7 5 0	7 11 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore ..	7 8 0	7 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11 0 0	11 6 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10 13 0	11 3 0
Teciseed, White 85.15	49 0 0	10 8 0
" Gajar 75.25	47 0 0	10 2 0
" Black	39 0 0	.....
" Gajar 50.50	46 0 0	9 13 0
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	46 0 0	.....
Mowraseed	4 4 0	4 6 0
Jows	32 0 0	4 15 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	6 4 6
Linseed May	12 5 3
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan. ..	10 8 0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan. ..	10 2 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan. ..	9 13 0

PIECE-GOODS.

Considerable excitement has prevailed in the Cloth Market during the earlier part of the week and rupee rates have jumped up to unprecedented figures by the aid of speculative transactions conducted in the bazaar. In some standard cloths four different prices were recorded during one day, values being put up by the sellers after each sale. Most of the purchases have been made by the dealers in the market at the recommendation of brokers, but some buyers from Ahmedabad have also bought fair lines, not for actual consumption, but in anticipation of reselling the goods at profits in the Bombay Market later on. Some Importing Firms have as well purheased some lots of their own goods giving profits of four to six annas per piece on the invoice values to their dealers. Merchants of Dhooties, Prints and Coloured Goods have not confined themselves to business in their own styles, and have bought several lines of Greys and Whites as well at very high prices. These dealers, having made profits in previous transactions, have gained courage in making further purchases even at the present high level of values, and some of them are so confident of obtaining fair profits that they shew a firm front to buyers and are holding out for higher rates. Clearances have not been satisfactory and stocks in the Warehouses shew a reduction of only 2,294 packages at the end of last month. The Manchester Market has been very firm and the quotations received are quite prohibitive of business. Producers of bleaching cloths continue to extend their engagements and distant delivery time is now required. For the Standard Print and Dyed Goods lines May-June shipment is required. The demand has run chiefly on cloths which are already doing fairly well, and those which are depressed cannot meet with relief. With apprehensions about the supply of cotton on the one hand and experiences of labour being taken on the other, yarn and cloth continue very stiff. Most of the cloth offers are out, but some standard cloths are said to have been bought by Importing Firms on their own account. The value of American Cotton is still soaring and the price has touched fresh high levels, in fact, each day now seems to establish a new record. Speculation is no doubt at the back of the advance, assisted by bullish reports and influences.

GREYS.

There has been considerable activity in Grey Goods during the week and prices have touched record figures in well-known cloths. 39 and 45 inches "Fari" Red End Shirtings shew a further smart advance in values and similar cloths have gone up in sympathy. 43in. by 39yds. Gold End Shirtings have improved by eight annas per piece. No. 1575 Grey Shirtings in 41in. have appreciated in value by four annas per piece. Dewhurst's Shirtings "No. 5" and "BBB" have advanced by six annas per piece. The price of 41in. heavy Grey Shirtings, 14lbs. has increased to Rs. 11-14. In Grey Jacconets No. 18, 45in. by 22yds., the record price of Rs. 5 has been touched on account of speculative demand from merchants dealing in Dhootfes, Prints and Coloured Goods. Regular shipments of these are arriving and are quite sufficient for actual consumption. Pepperell and Musjid Drills have also touched record figures, an advance of nearly two rupees per piece having been established in the course of two days. A fair quantity of Japanese "Elephant" Drills had been bought by an enterprising dealer, who has now sold a major portion of the same at a profit of Re. 1-8 per piece making a handsome profit within the short period of four days.

WHITES.

In White Goods, several lots of standard cloths have changed hands several times in the bazaar with the result that prices have gone up by two to eight annas per piece. Tape bordered Nainsooks have been in increased request and a large dealer has taken up a fair quantity of a well-known chop at Rs. 4-8 per piece. 34in. by 18 yds. range of Graham's Nainsooks have again been sold at increased rates. 58in. by 20yds. Red End Mulls have changed hands at Rs. 5-7 per piece and a higher price is now quoted. Sacharilla Heading White Mulls in wider widths have advanced by six annas per piece. 50in. by 18yds. Blue Heading Mulls of a well-known firm have been in brisk demand and fair lines have been purchased by Gujarati buyers upto ten annas per piece advance. In White Shirtings values have again jumped upto higher levels, especially in the superior qualities. Liepman's Shirtings No. 1500 shew a substantial advance, as fresh goods are not expected to arrive in the near future. The Japanese Firms holding stocks of this style are shewing a firm front and are said to be holding off for still higher rates, in anticipation of securing handsome profits.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

		Ins.	Yds.	Rs. a. p.
Grey Shirtings—				
Ralli's Fari"No. 2000		39×37½/8	..	8 3 0
" " " 100000		45×37½/8	..	9 4 0
Fleming's No. 1905 ..		48×38	..	9 12 0
Ritchie's No. 1906 ..		36×37/37½	..	..
Bombay Co.'s No. 2650		44×38½	..	8 8 0
Dewhurst's "Rupee" No. 5		39×38½	..	10 0 0
" BBB ..		48×38½	..	11 12 0
Grey Jaccenets—				
Ralli's No. 18		5×22	..	5 0 0
Grey Drills—				
Pepperell "Dragon"		5×40	..	16 0 0
Ralli's "Musjid," No. 1		7×40	..	11 0 0
White Shirtings—				
Liepman's No. 1500		2×42	..	15 13 0
H. D. F. C. 40000"		6×40	..	16 8 0
White Nainsooks—				
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9000 ..		27×18	..	3 4 0
" No. 39620 F. S..		35×22	..	4 10 0
Graham's Nos. 68/3555.		25×18	..	3 1. 0
" " 90000 ..		34×18	..	4 7 0
Greaves' No. 8090 F. S.		35×22	..	4 13 0
Ritchie's 8500/4010/6020		20×18	..	2 0 0
White Mulls—				
Ralli's Nos. 6/60/600 ..		41", 46", 51"×19		5 12 0
" No. 6000 ..		50×19	..	6 8 0
" " 55 ..		55×20	..	6 8 0
" " 513 ..		39×20	..	5 2 0
Ritchie's No 975 ..		60×18	..	5 0 0
" " 60999 ..		40×18	..	4 4 0
" " 1200 ..		27×18	..	3 0 0
Fleming's No. 6050 ..		"	..	2 12 0

LANCASHIRE YARNS.

In this branch of the trade little change has taken place. The demand for consumption is restricted owing to the high prices ruling in the bazaar, and dealers therefore cannot increase the present rates in sympathy with the strong position of the suppliers at Home. Forward business is impracticable owing to exorbitant rates quoted by the spinners. Though arrivals are light, stocks are increasing owing to poor clearances. The delivery difficulty is much in evidence, and some spinners are rather chary about adding to their engagements. Egyptian styles are deeply engaged and spinners of the finer grades now require well into next year for delivery. A local mill working under European management has sold fair quantity of 20s. yarn at 11½ as. per lb., and the quality, being well approved in the consuming markets, is likely to advance further by half an anna per lb.

Lancashire Grey Yarns are quoted as under:—

WATER TWIST GREY—	Rs. a. p
30s. "Queen" Ticket .. Per lb.	.. 1 1 0
30s. Ordinary qualities .. "	.. 1 0 0
40s "Cat's Head" Ticket .. "	.. 1 2 0
40s. Ordinary qualities .. "	.. 1 2 0

STOCK OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.

The list issued by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce indicates a stock of 31 387 bales and 30,993 cases of cotton piece-goods as on the 31st October last, which shows an increase of 322 bales and a decrease of 2,616 cases compared with the figures of the previous month. The actual deliveries of cotton piece-goods from Port Trust and Importers' Godowns have been 11,949 packages and the total deliveries including the packages sent direct from Dock Sheds have been 18,208 packages. The imports during last month were 8,512 bales and 7,602 cases of cotton piece-goods and 3,020 packages of Cotton Twist and Yarns. The stock of Cotton Twist and Yarns on the 31st October last stands at 7,180 packages which shews an increase of 744 packages as compared with the previous month.

The full tabulation of stocks and deliveries has appeared in our issue of 15th instant.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

We have to report an easier market throughout the week with moderate demand and large arrivals expected shortly and dealers having become nervous have sold a large quantity of White Java October shipment at 26s. 4d. to 26s. 6d. F. B. Harbour and November-December at 27s. 3d. to 27s. F. B. H. against home quotation of 28s. for January shipment. A fair quantity have been bought back by Importing Firms at above prices. Calcutta and Karachi markets remain firm with small business doing. Home and Java markets are also reported firm with very little business passing owing to scarcity of freight. Mauritius Market is reported very firm with natives buying at top prices, but so far no business has been done in our market.

The following are the bazaar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 21-12-0 equals 26s. 4d. F. B. H. stocks 175,000 bags.

16/18 Rs. 19-10-0 equals 23s. 6d. F. B. H. stocks 33,000 bags.

Soft Rs. 21-4-0 equals to 25s. 4d. F. B. H. stocks 20,000.

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 17.

Both the Cotton Mill and Tata Iron and Steel shares stood a bit easy to-day without much doing. The Textile Industry is in a prosperous state and there is no cause to take a despondent view with regard to Cotton Mill shares. A revival of the last boom is a probable event though it may not be very soon. There is an abatement of speculative activity in the Tata Iron and Steel share as the operators are hard hit in the Mahurat Settlement.

Manganese and Cement Companies shares, in sympathy with the general trend of the Market, showed a weak feeling.

In Mill shares for December delivery Davids declined at Rs. 540.

Fazulbhai were placed between Rs. 645 to Rs. 652½, Standards between Rs. 1,487½ to Rs. 1,500, Madhavjis between Rs. 1,575 to Rs. 1,590, Central India between Rs. 2,375 to Rs. 2,385.

Currimbhai declined to Rs. 325, Indore Malwas to Rs. 410, Indian Bleachings to Rs. 265, Pearls to Rs. 457½ and Crescent to Rs. 210.

New Great Easterns were placed at Rs. 182½.

Vishnu Cotton ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 400.

Textiles improved to Rs. 1,540.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 80½, and Eastern Bank shares at Rs. 67.

Gujrat Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 100.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed between Rs. 322½ to Rs. 332½. Tata Deferred declined to Rs. 1,285.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares declined to Rs. 1,250.

Katni Cement stood weak at Rs. 287½, Bundi Cement at Rs. 25 and Indian Cement at Rs. 377½.

Sivrajpoors declined to Rs. 60.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 75½.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 90 and Warrant at Rs. 10.

The plague mortality in India during the week ending November 11th stood at 5,033 deaths against 6,460 seizures. Bombay Presidency and Sind alone were responsible for 2,527 deaths. Other provincial figures are as follows:—Madras Presidency 337, Bihar and Orissa 64, United Provinces 162, Punjab 52, Burma 24, Central Provinces 743, Mysore State 371, Hyderabad State 677, and Central India 76.

SILVER MARKET.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. in their circular dated 19th October, write:—

GOLD.

For the third week in succession the holding of Gold by the Bank of England against its Notes shows an increase. On this occasion the addition amounts to £720,965.

SILVER.

The undertone of the market remains good though prices have continued to show some fluctuations. The quotation advanced gradually to 32 9/16d. on the 16th instant. On the following day supplies becoming more plentiful the price reverted to 32 5/16d. and in the absence of competition remained at that figure.

No feature of importance during the week requires comment save the freedom with which sales have been made by America. These offers have been of such a size as to blunt the appetite of buyers and the market has been somewhat inert in consequence. The Indian Bazars have shown but little interest and the steadiness of the Chinese Exchange has not allowed of business from that quarter.

The following extract from the "North China Herald" under date of September 9th, 1916, from its Correspondent at Kaifeng, indicates that a certain shortage of Silver Currency is felt as a consequence of the abnormal shipments of Silver from China to India and this country:—

"Some time since I wrote you that a certain amount of mercantile trafficking in export Silver Dollars for import depreciated bills was going on. So little silver is in circulation that the exchange shops hold a Silver Dollar worth from 140—160 copper cash higher than the paper token. The Provincial Official Bank by order of the Civil Governor has refused payment of specie for its own notes which in consequence have depreciated 200 cash per tael. The effect of all this is to toe up business, even the most necessary—from farmer to consumer's. The importance of thi city situated on the Banks of the great river Ho-ang-ho and the capital of Honan (the third province of China in order of population) adds weight to the statement."

Mexican mines appear to have great difficulty in securing sufficient Cyanide for their operations, and there is a possibility on considerable restrictions in their output.

The last three Indian Currency returns received by cable give details in Lacs of Rupees as follow:—

	Sep 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 15.
Notes in circulation	7153	7121	7187
Reserve in silver coin & Bullion	2556	2536	2623
Gold coin & Bullion	1099	1067	1066
Gold in England	1192	1192	1193

The stock in Bombay consists of 3200 bars, as compared with 3,300 bars last week.

The stock in Shanghai on 14th instant consisted of about 24,000,000 ounces in Sycee and 16,500,0000 dollars, as compared with about 23,500,000 ounces in sycee and 16,500,000 dollars on 7th October 1916.

During the week a shipment of 200,000 ounces was made from San Francisco to Calcutta.

Quotations for bar silver per oz. std.

Oct 13. 32 7/16d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Oct. 14 32 1/2d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Oct. 16. 32 9/16d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Oct. 17. 32 5/16d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Oct. 18. 32 5/16d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Oct. 19. 32 5/16d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate ..... 6 per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9½

Average for the week, 32.406.

The quotation to-day for cash is the same as that fixed a week ago.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the statement of liabilities and assets of the Central Bank of India, Ld., for the day ended 15th Nov. 1916, as compared with the statement of 15th Nov. 1915.

LIABILITIES.	15th Nov. 1915. Rs.	15th Nov. 1916. Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacks " Paid up	15,00,000	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,000	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	60,99,000	1,50,58,000
Sundries	66,000	2,24,000
Total Rs. ..	77,65,000	1,68,82,000

ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	25,50,000	40,72,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	21,88,000	61,41,000
Local Bills Discounted	2,06,000	8,78,000
Office Furniture & Fittings ..	26,000	29,000
Calls paid on Indian Specie Bank shares to be recovered	1,35,000	1,12,000
Sundries	47,000	2,29,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust. Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.	26,13,000	54,21,000
Total Rs. ..	77,65,000	1,68,82,000

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 17.

So far as the Karachi freight market is concerned the shortage of tonnage has never been more acute. The rates have advanced rapidly during the week and at the moment no liner space is offering. The outlook for shipment of cargo other than wheat for which of course Government is supplying the necessary tonage, is far from promising.

SAVE Your Goods from RATS & PREVENT PLAGUE.

"ANTI-RAT" acts on the INSTINCT of rats, and drives them away WITHOUT KILLING THEM. It scares away rats from houses, shops, fields, &c., and prevents PLAGUE. (*Harmless—no smell—no trouble in use.*)

WHAT OTHERS SAY!

The Civil Surgeon, Orai:—"Your Anti-Rat is certainly beneficial in freeing a house from rats."

Akbar Umar, Esq., Bar-At-Law, Lahore:—... tried yout "Anti-Rat".....rats do not stay in places where Anti-Rat is used....."

PRICE, As. 12 per tin; V. P. charges, As. 5 up to 3 tins. *To be had of*—The NATIONAL MEDICAL HALL, Farrukhabad, (U.P.)

K.H KABBUR & Co.

56, ESPLANADE ROAD—BOMBAY.

DEALERS IN

COLOURS and CHEMICALS

OF STANDARD QUALITY.

SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

HEAD OFFICE: MANCHESTER. TEL. No. 3642. Tele Address: "CHEMICOLOR"

FOR MEN'S HEALTH AND STRENGTH!

American "MIZPAH" Make

STRONG ALL ELASTIC — COMFORTABLE VENTILATING PERFECT FIT

Supporter No. 44.

Has earned the entire satisfaction of Thousands, because of its unique merits.

Self-adjusting and perfect anatomical fit; No buttons, buckles hooks, snap fasteners or metal of any kind to corrode or hurt the flesh; CAN BE BOILED TO CLEANSE WITHOUT INJURY TO THE RUBBER* Invaluable for Cricketers, Swimmers, Riders as well as for ordinary wear.

Made regularly in 3 sizes:

	Prices.
SMALL to fit a waist measure 22 to 27 in.	Rs 2-0 with 5 inches
MEDIUM to fit a waist measure 28 to 33 in.	" 2-2 Broad Belt
LARGE, to fit a waist measure 34 to 40 in.	" 2-4 12 Ans. extra
EXTRA LARGE will be furnished on application, simply give waist measure,	

SOLE AGENTS: B. P. MADON, Health Culture Depot:— SANTA CRUTZ.

BRANCH—297, Hornby Road, Fort, Opp: Whiteaways.

Up-county Orders should be addressed to SANTA CRUZ to avoid delay.

NOTICE. *We undertake to cleanse soiled Mizpah at a cost of 2½ Ans. each Postage Extra.

K. WADIA, Diamond Merchant,

PURE GEMS, MODERATE RATES, FRENCH MELLEGRAIN SETTING.

PLATINUM AND GOLD ART WORK, GRANT ROAD.

THE SWEETS OF THE SEASON

PISTAI HALVA

and the best baked

MAVA PENDA.

Also our

PRESENTATION ALBUMS

Rs. 12, 10, 7, 5, 3, & 2.

To be had from

ROYAL FANCY SWEETMEAT SALOON,

The only high class establishment in Bombay.

Opp. Crawford Market, Baria Mansions.

SOLE PROPRIETOR:

KAMRUDIN EBRAHIMJI.

Telephone 2876

HIGH LIFE

THE TRUE TEST OF RELIABLE TIMEKEEPERS.

Full Jewelled, Lever, Sterling Silver Rs. 30.

Ditto with Radium Dial. Rs. 35.

Catalogue on application.

HIGH LIFE WATCH Co.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND BONA-FIDE SALE OF WATCHES, CLOCKS etc., PRICES IMMENSELY REDUCED

A visit earnestly solicited

KASANJI DAYALJI DESAI

WATCH & CLOCK DEALER,

144, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

C. BHOGILAL & Co.

MARBLE & TILES MERCHANTS.

MARBLE FLOORING

Importers of White and Black Marble, Tiles, Slabs and Blocks White Glazed Tiles, and Tiles of every description for floors, Walls, Furniture and Mosaic Tiles. Polishing Materials, Jement, etc.

CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. Add: "Fashion" Bombay

MENOIS GOLD PILLS.

The best tonic of the day, remedy for Indian Potentates, gives health, strength and vigour to all. Universal cure for all diseases of the heart, lungs, stomach and liver.

Prices: Rs. 2 per phial; Rs. 3 per tube

Agents Wanted:

Menois Gold Pills Agency,

Gaity Theatre Chambers, Fort, BOMBAY

PARALYSIS

Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Depressive feelings, Rheumatism, etc. are guaranteed to be cured permanently by the regular use of a complete course of the world renowned

Dr. McPhael's

Nervo-Vitallo Pills.

Rs. 3 per bottle or Rs. 8-4 for 3 bottles and Rs. 15 for six.

Obtainable everywhere or at

M. T. MADON & Co.,

CHEMISTS,

24, 26, Abdul Rehman Street, Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 9th of Khordad, 1286.
Hindu: 8th of Kartak Vad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 21th of Mohorrum, 1333.
Sunrise: 6h. 47m.; Sunset: 6h. 1m.
Phases of the Moon: Last Quarter Nov. 18.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon attend an Entertainment in aid of the War Sale and Fete at the Royal Opera House at 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: New Bandmann Opera Co. (1917) "Tina," at 9-30 p.m.

Prof. N. S. Takakhav's public lecture on "A British Envoy at Shivaji's Court," Saraswat Co-operative Building, Gamdevi, Grant Road, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, Nov. 19.

Excelsior Theatre: New Bandmann Opera Co. (1917) Special Matinee, at 6 p.m. "Mr. Manhattan."

MONDAY, Nov. 20.

Their Excellencies will drive in State to the Town Hall, at 4-45 p.m. to open the War Sale.

TUESDAY, Nov. 21.

Their Excellencies will drive in State to the Town Hall, at 4-45 p.m. to open the Auction Sale.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22.

Their Excellencies attend "The Queries" at the War Sale at 10-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 23.

Their Excellencies attend Concert at the War Sale at 10-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 25.

Their Excellencies attend an "At Home" at the Nurses Club, Admiral's House, 5-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-30 and Bandman Opera at 9-30.
Royal Opera House. Queen's Road, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10 p.m.
West End Cinema, Charni Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10. p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

KHATTAU—Seth Gordhandas Khattau on Friday, the 17th at Nasik, Uthamna Ceremony to-day, at 2-30 p.m. (B. T.), at his Girgaum Bungalow.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Stanley Reed, Bt., A.-D.-C., Commanding.

Nov. 18.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending 18th November, 1916:—

Sergeant C. H. Hewlett and Corporal D. Meldrum.

Riding School.—Riding School daily except Thursday for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts at 7-15 a.m.

Musketry.—The Range at Santa Cruz will be allotted to "C" and "D" Troops this week end. Train leaves Church Gate, Saturday, 3-3 p.m., Sunday morning 6-35 a.m.

NOTICE.

The Extra Training Camp advertised to open to-day, the 18th instant, is postponed to Saturday, the 2nd December, owing to the late rains.

The Training programme and Camp Circular No. I are accordingly in force for dates in accordance with the above alteration.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Nov. 18.

410—Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "A" Company during week ending 18th instant. Next for duty "B" Company.

411—Company Field Training.

Detail.—Sunday, November 19th, "G" Company.

Sunday, November 26th, "F" Company.

Companies will parade at Bori Bunder Station at 6 a.m. on the above dates and will return to Bombay before 5 p.m. Havresack rations and water bottles to be carried. Dress—At option of Officers, Commanding Companies.

412—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—November 16th to 22nd, "E" Company (except on November 20th). November 23rd to December 9th, "F" Company (except on November 26th and December 3rd).

413—Miniature Range.—From October 1st the Miniature Range is allotted in accordance with schedule of training issued to Officers Commanding Companies.

414—Lecture.—Lecture for Officers N. C. Officers and men will be given in the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on the following dates:—

Monday, November 28th, Outposts.

415—Signalling.—Signalling Class will parade at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

418—Annual Reports.—Copies of Annual Report for 1915-16 are ready and may be obtained on application at Headquarters.

(Sd.) H. L. McNEILL, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Wardlaw-Milne, Commanding.

Nov. 17.

No. 366—Duties.

Duties for the week commencing Sunday, the 19th instant:—

Orderly Officer for the ensuing week Lieut. W. Dunkerley.

Orderly Officer next for duty, 2nd-Lieut. H. G. Weber.

Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company, Sergt. W. A. Niven.

Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Company, Sergt. W. H. Stubbs.

Orderly Sergeant E. E. Company, Sergt. G. Barnes.

No. 367—Parades.

Sunday, 19th, at 7-30 a.m., Shoot at Ghat Kopar. Ranges 6, 8 and 900 yards. Conditions will be notified on Range. Trains leave Colaba at 5-55 a.m. and Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

Monday, 20th, at 6-15 p.m., E. E. Company parade at Apollo Bunder. Dress khaki coat, pant and field service cap.

Tuesday, 21st, at 7 a.m., Musketry at Colaba. (Annual Classification.)

Wednesday, 22nd, at 7 a.m., D. R. F. Class at Colaba.

Thursday, 23rd, at 7 a.m., Musketry at Colaba. (Annual Classification.)

Thursday, 23rd, at 7 a.m. D. R. F. Class at Colaba.

Friday, 24th, at 7 a.m., 15-pdr. section gun drill at Headquarters.

Friday, 24th, at 7 p.m., Lecture on "Coast Defence Battery Work."

Saturday, 25th, at 7 a.m., D. R. F. Class at Colaba.

Saturday, 25th, at 4-45 p.m., Fort manning at Mahaluxmi B. C.'s staff layers and Gun Captain's will parade.

Saturday, 25th, at 5 p.m., Gun detachment and remainder of personnel.

No. 3 Company, Kirkee.

Battery drill on Wednesdays at 6 p.m.
No. 1 Section on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.
No. 2 Section on Saturdays at 8 a.m.
No. 368—Enrolment.

The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—

No. 1626 Gunner G. W. Cross to "A" Sub-Section, No. 1 Company, from 14-11-16. (Rejoined).

No. 1792 Gunner J. B. H. Johnson to No. 4 Company, from 9-11-16.

No. 265 Spr. F. W. Hanlon to No. 4 Section, E. E. Company.

(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

Christmas Tree:—Will all members who have not replied to the post cards, re: Christmas Tree forward their replies during the ensuing week to enable the committee to arrange details.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, Nov. 17.

1058 Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 18th November 1916:—

At Headquarters.—

Buglers, Friday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.

At Satara:—

Machine Gun Parade, Saturday at 5 p.m.

1059. Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for Class Firing at 7-30 a.m. daily except Thursdays and Sundays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarters office two days beforehand.

1060 Miniature Range.—Monday November 20th Officers Voluntary Revolver practice at 7-30 a.m.

1061. Increase.—No. 3413 Vol. J. J. Umrigar having rejoined is taken on the strength of the corps and posted to C Coy.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel F. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 o'clock.

NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL SUNDAY CLASS.

The Senior and the Junior classes of moral instruction will meet to-morrow at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in New English School, C. P. Tank, and will be conducted by Mr. Y. M. Lad and Mr. V. B. Velankar respectively.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were two attacks and two deaths from plague on Thursday, Mandvi reporting one attack and one death, Byculla one death and Tarwadi one attack. The total mortality from all causes was 75 against 61 on the corresponding day of last year and 67 on that of 1914.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above association Prof. N. S. Takakhav, of the Wilson College, will deliver a public lecture in the Association Hall, Saraswat Co-operative Buildings, Gamdevi (near Gamdevi Temple), to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on "A British Envoy at Shivaji's Court."

THE MARATHI CLASS IN ECONOMICES.

Under the auspices of the Indian Economics Society the above will meet at the Servants of India Society's Home Sandhurst Road, Bombay, to-morrow at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.). It will be conducted by Mr. C. S. Deole, Member, Servants of India Society.

SARASVAT STUDENTS BROTHERHOOD

The first session of the Saraswat Students' Brotherhood will open to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in Hirabag. The Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat has consented to preside on the occasion and deliver an inaugural address. The lecture is open to the public.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A MILL-HAND.

Bala Amruta, a Hindu, aged 30 years, employed as an oil-man in the Alexandra Mill at Ghorepdeo, was caught up in a large wheel, whilst he was cleaning its brasses, and was seriously injured, the injuries proving fatal within a few minutes.

MOTOR FATALITY.

One Rustomji Palonji Gadiwala wanted to get down from motor trolly No. 118 near the tram terminus at Grant Road, yesterday. The driver, Pallonji Rustomji Gandhi applied the brake but before the trolly could be stopped, the man slipped and fell. One of the front wheels of the trolly passed over the body of the man, killing him on the spot. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL BURNING AGCIDINT.

Satyabhana, a Hindu girl, aged two years, residing with her parents at Peerkhan Street, was playing near the fire-place in her house on Thursday, when her clothes accidentally caught fire and she sustained severe burns about her body. She was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she subsequently succumbed to her injuries.

HOUSING THE POOR.

A meeting of the subscribers of the A. S. Nayak Memorial Fund will be held this evening at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) in the Zaoba Mandir, Pallow Road, to consider whether the interest accruing on the Fund should be utilized towards helping the poor in paying their rents, as the work of construction of a building in memory of the late Mr. A. S. Nayak (who was a great social worker in the Pathare Prabhu community) cannot be immediately taken in hand. Dewan Bahadur G. S. Rao has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

MAHIM CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, grand variety entertainments in aid of the War Relief Fund were held on the 11th and 12th instant at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) in a spacious and beautifully decorated shamiana on the Port Trust ground at the Mahim Foreshore. The Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, presided on Saturday and the Hon. Dr. C. Fernandes on Sunday. There was a very large attendance on both days and every available seat was occupied. Very interesting programmes had been arranged for each day and every item was well rendered and met with appreciation from the audience. The net proceeds of the entertainment amounting to Rs. 802 will be made over to the War Relief Fund.

WAR FETE AUCTION AT COLABA.

RS. 1,25,000 REALISED.

LADY WILLINGDON AS AUCTIONEER.

The cotton auction sale in connection with the Great War Sale took place yesterday at Colaba, and the expectations of a good price being obtained were more than fulfilled. Lord and Lady Willingdon's presence gave an added zest to the function and a large number of buyers took part in the sale, competition being very keen. The buyers vied with each other good-naturedly to do their "bit" for, the war by contributing to the high prices of the cotton obtained.

There were altogether about 224 bales of cotton offered in 25 lots ranging from two to forty bales; of these the most important were 24 bales of Westerns, 40 of old Bengal and 12 of New Bengal. The valuations had already been set forth in the catalague and the buyers knew for certain what they were buying.

The Chairman of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Mr. T. D. Moore acted as auctioneer.

Lord and Lady Willingdon were received on their arrival by a small reception Committee consisting of Mr. Moore, the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas, Mr. O. Marshall and Mr. Kengar Thaban, popularly known as the "father" of the cotton market. There were two bales of Uganda cotton which were priced in the catalogue at Rs. 600 each candy, that being the highest quality cotton sold yesterday, and next to it came Amraoti at Rs. 400 per candy.

The highest price realised for individual sale was for two bales of cotton fly which was sold for Rs. 6,200 and was bought by Mr. Gurmukhrai Sukhanand. Two bales Uganda which were sold for Rs. 3.700 for the lot to Messrs. Weld and Co., and when again resold were bought by Mr. H. M. Mehta for Rs. 2,600. The same gentleman bought 20 candies of Bengal for Rs. 325 per candy. Three candies of Westerns had the distinction of being sold thrice, which meant that each candy realised as much as Rs. 3.700 by the three sales. Many lots were resold and thus realised fabulous prices. Two bales cambodia were resold by the original buyer and realised altogether Rs. 4,600 per candy; but another lot of two bales cambodia was sold five times and the total price secured for this was Rs. 13,800 per candy, which is perhaps the highest price ever cotton was sold at. Two bales of Yeotmal were sold thrice and thus realised on the whole Rs. 4,900 per candy. There were other lots in plenty, big and small, and none of them failed to get the enormous prices which ruled throughout the auction. The cotton merchants who had benefitted by the high prices of cotton have paid back something.

The last lot of the sale was auctioned by Lady Willingdon. and this was one bale of pickings which after being sold six times realised Rs. 11,700.

THE PRIZES.

The first prize awarded to Mr. Gurmakhrai Sukhanand, was the cup with his Excellency's autograph on it; the second prize was won by Sir Sassoon J. David, the third prize was given to Mr. Kengar Thoban; fourth prize to the Bombay Company and the last to Mr. Shivnarain Nimani.

The auction sale altogether realised about Rs. 1,25,000.

Lord Willingdon, before departing thanked Mr. Moore for his persuasive powers as an auctioneer and for his exertion in the whole matter. Though his Excellency thought that the buyers might have paid in the auction somewhat high prices (laughter) they must remember that they were helping the cause of wounded and sick soldiers in the trenches. (Cheers).

Their Excellencies took their departure amidst loud cheering.

A GOAN HERO.

The last mail brought news of the death in action in France on the 12th September last of a young Indian. Mr. Alec Vas, who enlisted in a Home regiment in response to Lord Kitchener's appeal. Alec Vas was born and bred in Karachi. He was educated at St. Patrick's School and read at the D. J. Sind College for a couple of years before proceeding to the Middle Temple. He was about to complete his studies for the Bar when the great war broke out, and along with several members of his Inn he answered the war lord's call to arms. Lt. F. C. A. Harrington of the regiment in which Alec Vas served testifies that Alec Vas was a good soldier and comrade, an inspiring example to his companions, and that he died the death of a hero at the post of duty. Alec Vas has shown what an Indian may achieve who is animated by a right spirit of patriotism and sacrifice. He belonged to a leading and loyal Goan family of Karachi, and was on the threshold of a career full of promise when he decided to volunteeer for service and gave his life for his King and country. Well may his community, his school, his college, the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps where he received his earliest military training, and Sind the land of his birth, be proud of his self-sacrifice; while we offer our sincerest sympathy to his father, Mr. A. C. Vas, and the members of his family—among whom are two of the Karachi Bench magistrates and a member of the Indian Civil Service in Bengal. We feel sure that the heroic circumstances of their soldier boy's end will do much to alleviate their sorrow.

PRIZE ESSAY ON HINDU EUGENICS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you grant me the hospitality of your columns to inform your readers that I shall be pleased to give Two Hundred Rupees cash prize for the best essay, according to my judgment, on Hindu Eugenics. If I consider two essays of equal merit, the prize will be equally divided between the two writers.

The prize is open to all, regardless of race, creed or sex. The essay, which must not exceed fifteen thousand words, should contain references to Sanskrit works bearing directly or indirectly on eugenics. It should be neatly typewritten on one side of the paper, and reach me before the 15th April next. The prize will be awarded in July, and the name and address of the winner or winners sent to you for publication in your journal.

I cannot for obvious reasons undertake to return any essay, or enter into correspondence on the subject.—Yours, etc.

S. M. MITRA,
Author of "Anglo-Indian Studies," etc.
26th October, 1916.
Royal Asiatic Society, London.

The second forecast of Burma rice crop gives the area at ten and a half million acres, of which ten and one-third million is expected to mature, the latter figure being two hundred thousand above last year's.

Mr. E. Verrieres, Executive Engineer, State Railways, is on return from leave posted to the North-Western Railway and appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Shief. (Construction.)

FAMOUS WAR CORRESPONDENT.

MR. VILLIERS TO VISIT BOMBAY.

The world-famous war correspondent and artist, Mr. Frederic Villiers of the "Illustrated London News," is to visit Bombay for a week and give a series of graphic lectures on the war. He has been in the thick of battle on many fronts and brings with him wonderful cinematograph films as well as coloured lantern slides painted by himself. Bombay was recently shown an official war film in which fighting was not depicted, much to the disappointment of a large number of people. Mr. Villiers' lectures will not lack vividness and should be largely attended. He opens at the Royal Opera House on the 25th instant.

POONA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

A correspondent writes to us pointing out that while the rest of the Colleges in Poona are closed at present on account of the plague that is now raging all over the city, camp and Kirkee, the College of Engineering alone is kept open, exposing the students attending it to serious risks of contagion. He states that one of the tennis-boys of the College has already died of plague, while rats have been found dying or dead in the bungalows of two of the professors. Considering that the College had been closed on a former occasion when the daily average of mortality was only 35, the attitude of the authorities in keeping the College open when the average is over 50, is, says the correspondent, strange and inexplicable. He suggests that the College may remain closed till the beginning of January and the University examination may be postponed by about a month and a half.

GOKHALE MEMORIAL FUND.

The following contributions towards the above-named Fund are announced by the Honorary Secretary:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 1,13,058-14-8; Shapurji Sorabji, Esq., Rs. 500; Seth Hariprasad Bhagirathji, Rs. 100; Chimanlal P. Broker, Esq., Rs. 100; N. V. Gokhale, Esq., Rs. 50; Kashinath D. Dhuru, Esq., Rs. 50; Messrs. Gopal Narayan & Co., Rs. 25; Gautam Rao Keshav, Esq., Rs. 25; L. J. Kamat, Esq., Rs. 25; Dr. Miss N. M. Joshi, Rs. 25; M. S. Muzumdar, Esq., Rs. 20; Maneckrao E. Mulgaonkar, Esq., Rs. 20; Manilal Vanarasey Rao, Esq., Rs. 17; Lunawada Mitra Mandal (through Mr. B. S. Parikh), Rs. 13; The Saraswat Brahaman Samaj (3rd instalment thro' Mr. L. J. Kamat), Rs. 12; Punchraj Masik, Rs. 11; Ranjit Rao Kalabhai, Esq., (through Mr. Deodhar), Rs. 10; R. A. Nadkarni, Esq., Rs. 10; Harendranath Ray (through Mr. Sidhaye), Rs. 10; Dr. Navratna & Sons, Rs. 10; V. V. Wagh, Esq., Rs. 10; R. Ramanji Iyengar, Esq., Rs. 10; Dattaraya A. Telang, Esq., Rs. 10; Sums under Rs. 10, Rs. 39-13; Total Rs. 1,14,161-11-8.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

The Hindu B Division (Dadar) of the above Brigade has set up an Ambulance station in the Great War Sale and Fete with the kind permission of the Committee of management of the Fete.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

BANDMAN OPERA CO'S FAREWELL.

The New Bandman Opera Co., give their farewell performances to-night and to-morrow. The popular success "Tina" will be given for the last time to-night and at to-morrow's matinee at 6 p.m. "Mr. Manhattan" will be staged giving theatre-goers an opportunity of seeing one of the very latest London musical success at a popular price of admission. With this performance concludes the most successful theatrical season in the history of Bombay and Mr. Bandman has wisely decided to pay more attention to Bombay in future, making it one of his leading centres of attractions. The company proceed to Calcutta on Monday in two parties, where they will produce the remaining pieces of their extensive and new repertoire, returning with them to Bombay in January.

For the attraction succeeding the Bandman Co., a film version of Arnold Bennett's famous comedy. "The Great Adventure" with Henry Ainley who created one of his greatest trumphes in this play in London in the part of Ham Carve, the nervous and shy artist, who to get rid of the irritating attention of society women allows people to believe he is dead with some exceeding amusing results. This play had a remarkable success in London playing for nearly two years.

We have for Sunday's attraction and during the week the return of these Bombay favorites Frank Willats and Lottie Poole. Lottie belongs to a well-known Lancashire dancing family The Poole's She was practically born dancing and wants some boating. Frank is a funny little fellow and South African critics dubbed him The Chubby, Charlie Chaplin of South Africa. He is a man of many parts, Barry in. "A Country Girl" being his favourite which he played at home for some considerable time.

Among the big events that Bombay will be witnessing shortly will be the famous British War Films "The Battle of the Somme" and Miss Ada Reeve and her London Company.. This famous English actress is now playing in Egypt.

ALEXANDRA THEATRE.

CONAN DOYLE'S "VALLEY OF FEAR."

There should be a large gathering of picture-goers at the The New Alexandra Picture House this evening, when the picturisation of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's well-known work "The Valley of Fear" is to be given. If the judment of those who have been previleged to see it is a criterion, then the success of this production will surpass the greatest expectations of those handling it. The subject is of enthralling interest, its seven reels being packed with remarkable incidents and real thrills. Photography and general staging are excellent, and it possesses some particularly beautiful scenic effects, made the more impressive by delicate colouring. It grips one's attention from the first reel, and as the plot progresses, so the interest strengthens and holds until the very last tableaux. There is not a single dull moment or superfluous scene throughout. Many of the scenes depict the rugged, rock-strewn valley in the depth of winter snows, in perfect keeping with the bleak, blear conception of winter's icy hand. The whole comprises a picture quick to rivet itself upon the public's imagination, the like of which is seldom seen upon the screen.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

All arrangements have now been completed for to-night's amateur variety entertainment in aid of the Great War Sale funds at the Royal Opera House. It opens at 9-30 and at the end patrons who live at a distnce will find trams available close to the theatre, while a special late train to Andheri and other local stations on the B. B. and C. I line will stop at Charni Road station. Lord and Lady Willingdon are to grace the proceedings with their presence.

The new cinema programme, which will be seen at 6-45 this evening and during the succeeding nights has been made specially attractive in order to cater for the large number of visitors to the city on account of the war sale. A departure has been made from the usual policy to exclude sensational films as a specially good British production has been obtined called "London's Underworld." It is a detective story full of thrills. The other pictures are all good.

WEST END CINEMA.

There is no doubt that the serial film "The Diamond from the Sky" is one of the greatest cinema attractions at present running in Bombay, for it packs the new West End Cinema at every performance. To-night witnesses the opening of chapter 6, which is the best instalment so far. The fateful diamond, the legacy of the Stanely family, changes hands in the most remarkable manner and through strange agencies never before brought to the assistance of cinema producers. It is this constant novelty, as well as the splendid acting of Miss Lottie Pickford and the all-star cast, which makes the picture such an immense popular success.

The Gaya Lodge of the Theosophical Society and the Kashi Tattva Sabha of Benares have passed resolutions protesting against the order of the C. P. Government against Mrs. Besant.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS MILL-OWNER.

LATE MR. GORDHANDAS KHATAU.

The death is announced of Mr. Gordhandas Khatau Makanji, a mill-owner of Bombay, which occurred yesterday at Nasik. Mr. Gordhandas had been suffering from fever for some time past and he expired at 3 o'clock yesterday morning at Nasik, where he had gone for change of air.

The deceased was born in Bombay in 1865 and took his early education at the Mumbadevi Anglo-Vernacular School and then entered the Fort High School. After leaving school, he participated in the management of the Khatau mills and after the death of his uncle he assumed charge of the Bombay United Mills. He also managed the Britannia Mills for a long time. In 1890 he was elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation by the ratepayers of the Mandvi Ward and was made a J. P. the next year. He was subsequently nominated a member of the Corporation by Government and had also the honour of being invited to the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. He was a member of the Board of Directors of several Joint Stock Companies and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, the Bombay Telephone Company, the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, the Khatau Makanji Mills and the Presidency Mill. He and his brother gave away Rs. one lakh for educational purposes.

The deceased leaves behind him a widow, two sons and five daughters.

The deceased was a prominent member of the Bhattia community. He was in favour of travel to foreign countries and other reforms among his community and was one of the founders of the new Bhattia Mahajan.

The deceased started a syndicate about ten years ago to encourage business in pearls.

EFFECTS OF ANIMAL DIET.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The interesting article of Dr. Anna Kingsford, on the Problem of Diet, reproduced in your paper, sets forth views which are quite in consonance with the teachings of the Oriental nations, especially the Hindus of India. Apart from highly moral and humane considerations of love and kindness for all living beings, and the avoidance of doing harm or causing pain to the minds of the meanest life in this vast Creation of Nature and God; and apart from the helplessness of service to create the lowest form of body and life, the Shastras recommend the avoidance of animal food on other grounds as well. Their view rests on the theory that all foods and drinks are said to possess different qualities, viz. of satva-guna or the best and noble quality; the (rajas guna) the medium quality of activeness; and the (tamo guna) worst quality of idleness and want of intelligence. The whole of the Creation is said to have been caused by these three qualities, mentioned above, and it is through their influence that everything is created, preserved and ultimately destroyed. The religious philosophy of Indians teaches that these three qualities belong to God and that it is through their instrumentality that all the activities of life, creation, preservation and destruction are carried on. That different kinds of food and drink serve to produce different kinds of minds and disposition, is evident enough to those who make observations in their daily lives. Who does not know the effects of alcohol and intoxicating drinks on the human mind; who does not know the effect of opium, or dhatura or cannabis indica (bhang-ganja, etc.)? Of course these are medicinal substances, but the same holds good in the case of foods and drinks. The well-being of our bodies and minds chiefly depends on the quality and quantity of food and drink we consume. Good wholesome food, is capable of giving a healthy body and a pure and thinking mind; on the other hand bad and unwholesome food, rotten and decomposed animal food especially, gives rise to disease and produces bad effects on the mind. Besides this, according to the nature of the man and his frame of body his inclinations are for eating and drinking good or bad food, thus verfying the saying one man's meat is another man's poison. All kinds of animal food are said to cause diseases, and unhealthiness of both of body and mind; whereas articles of diet from the vegetable kingdom, grams, pulses, vegetables and fruits, are capable of furnishing healthy bodies, and minds capable of acute thoughts, and kindly and loving intellects. The cruel, heartless and merciless natures and dispositions form a legacy of those that make use of animal diet and vice-producing intoxicating drinks and beverages, to profusion; whereas the loving, sympathetic, calm natures are mostly seen where animal food and harmful drinks are usually avoided.—Yours, etc.

HUMANITY.

APPEALS FROM SECOND AND THIRD CLASS MAGISTRATES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As the Criminal Procedure Code is to be amended and a Committee is sitting for the purpose, please let me bring to the notice of the Committee, through the columns of your esteemed journal, the inconvenience and injustice caused to the public appealing against the decisions of second and third class magistrates. The District Magistrate before whom the appeals lie according to the present Code is a touring officer and is rarely at the headquarters. The appealing public is, therefore, often required to find out his camp and approach him after a good deal of trouble and expense. Apart from this, the District Magistrate is, on occasions, not less concerned in a case as the trying magistrate. For example, in Abkari and Forest cases the District Magistrate is interested in his capacity as Collector of the District, and is not, therefore, a desirable appeal court. My humble suggestion to the Committee is that appeals from the decisions of second and third class magistrates should be made to lie directly to the Sessions Court.—Yours, etc.,

LEX.

Murbad, Nov. 12.

The wedding arranged between Mr. A. E. Gilliat, I.C.S., Under Secretary, Revenue and Agriculture Department, Government of India, with Miss Hazel Alexander, daughter of Major Gordon Alexander, I.A., (retired) and Mrs. Alexander has now been fixed for 8th January and will take place at Ferozepore.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, November 18, 1916.

RESTRICTION OF EDUCATION.

A most important resolution was moved at the meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council by the Hon. Syed Alay Nabi on Monday. The resolution proposed that the maximum number fixed for boys in school classes should be raised from 33 to 40. The grievance underlying the resolution is not peculiar to the United Provinces. Restrictions, more or less similar in character, have been imposed in Government schools all over the country. It has never been pretended even by Government itself that the facilities for education in this country are adequate to the needs of the people. The result of the demand for education having increased much more rapidly than the means of imparting it has been that the educational organisation of the country has remained to this day the most disappointing, as it is the most inadequate, in the world. The irony of the situation is that the only reply that is vouchsafed to the appeals,—earnest and persistent,—of the representatives of the people for affording increasingly greater facilities is the imposition of fresh restrictions,—the result of whose working is to stifle what little progress education may have made. Incalculable harm has been done to the country in the name of a blind and unreasoning fetish of efficiency and it is not surprising that the series of restrictive rules,—that have been promulgated during the last decade and more,—with regard to education, have been sought to be justified on the same ground.

That in education, as in everything else, due regard must always be paid to efficiency is a commonplace, provided the important limitation to this is not lost sight of, that efficiency is a good servant but a bad master. In India the danger has always been, not of the demands of efficiency being ignored, but of the fetish of efficiency usurping such a position in the system of administration that another more important fact is altogether lost sight of. And it is that in India we have not yet reached a stage which would make the question of application of efficiency an acute one. When it is the question of feeding twenty hungry persons, no sane person would think of letting ten of them starve so that the other ten may be entertained with a substantial repast. The thing that matters is food, pure and simple. So with education. When in the name of efficiency you admit only a certain number of students, and not more, you thereby certainly do something that you regard as beneficial in the interests of the education of these students: but that is not all; you also simultaneously prevent indirectly, as well as directly, an equal number, to take the least proportion, from having any education at all. The harm altogether outweighs the good, if good it be and no State has a right,—apart altogether from the fact that millions in this country are without even a ray of light and, therefore, feel not the thirst for knowledge,—to stifle the intellectual growth of those few who having their minds illumined by that ray are yearning for more knowledge. As the Hon. Syed Alay Nabi said:—

"The rule is made, it is said, with a view to secure a higher degree of efficiency in the future products of schools. But that object has not been achieved. In the name of efficiency many are starved educationally and we have not even the satisfaction of getting a better outturn. Thousands are annually turned away disappointed from the school doors."

After quoting statistics to show the backward state of the Provinces, he added that "in the face of such a gloomy state of things it is distressing to find that Government should bestow more attention on so-called efficiency than on the diffusion of education."

The Government, refused to concede the modest demands made in the resolution. The almost cynical indifference with which officialdom have regarded the matter can be gathered from the speech which Sir James Meston made on the occasion. To his Honour the earnest appeals of non-official members were nothing but part of "their usual six monthly discussion on a well worn subject." "It seems to be our fate at least twice a year," Sir James Meston said,

to be called upon, in the most earnest terms, to revoke the rule which imposes the maximum of 33 on the size of classes in secondary schools, and in the course of that discussion we have painted for us lurid and not altogether faithful pictures of the manner in which shoals of hungry boys wander from school to school and from district to district seeking admission and being refused. From that metaphor we come to the statement that we are unsympathetic, that we are treading upon the dearest feelings of the people, that we are ignorant of the sentiment of the masses and that we care for nothing but the rigid inhuman rule of thumb. Then we are pointed to statistics of the comparative literacy of these provinces and we are told how much more expensive is education here than anywhere else. Twice a year we have to defend our case and Government officials have to get up and point out the considerations which underlie their policy and they have to appeal to the Council to listen to commonsense and to mingle it with a due proportion of sentiment and sympathy.

Sir James Meston is reputed to be a Master of the art of debate and rhetoric but the speech he made from which the above is an extract, will not enhance his reputation. It is one thing to seek to defend the Government position in the matter, as Mr. Chintaman pointed out: but to twist the views of the critics of Government, by imputing to them the unworthy motive of exaggerating "restrictions against bad education", into an evil, is quite a different thing; it betrays a singular reluctance to look facts in the face. Besides this ill-conceived misinterpretation of the attitude of the public representatives all that Sir James Meston had to urge against their demand was to repeat the following platitude: "Can we build up a system of education especially in a province which is admittedly backward on sympathy and sentiment alone ignoring brains and business?" Sir James was ready to concede that "we cannot give sentiment and sympathy too important a place in this consideration" but he forgets that while business and brains are as essential as sympathy and sentiment what is infinitely more essential is the performance of duty which the State owes, at least to see that no boy or girl who knocks at the door of a school should find it closed to him.

Notes of the Day.

Persecution of Conscientious Objectors.

It is a relief to find that at least one leading politician in England has had the courage to raise his voice against the bullying of conscientious objectors in the Army. Our readers have been made acquaintained through our columns with some of the degrading incidents that have occurred. Lord Hugh Cecil writing to "The Times" says he believes it is agreed that this bullying is a great and scandalous evil and ought to be restrained. Whether everyone is agreed as to the iniquity of these disgusting proceedings or not it is an unfortunate fact that most of the papers at Home have agreed to say nothing, or as little as possible, about them, the "Manchester Guardian" and "The Nation" being among the honourable exceptions. Lord Hugh Cecil urges the Government to take energetic steps to apply a remedy and remarks that it may be useful to observe that those who commit assaults on conscientious objectors might be prosecuted in the police courts or sued for damages by their victims. He adds that

though some may think that in the existing state of public opinion justice could not be obtained, similar legal remedies might be sought after the war, when public opinion will be in a very different state, and there will be (for such is the law of reaction in the human mind) as unreasonable a disposition to be severe to military errors as there is now, perhaps, to be indulgent to them. Moreover, it is likely that a searching inquiry under Parliamentary authority will be held after the war, and that every one concerned in the treatment of conscientious objectors, from the Secretary of State for War downwards, will be required to justify his action or inaction. It is therefore in every one's interest to point out the urgency of putting an end once and for all to conduct which disgraces both the Army and the community.

The Stress of the Times.

An officer writing to "The Times" the next day followed this up by calling attention to the fact that such conduct is absolutely forbidden by the King's Regulations. Conscientious objectors in uniform are soldiers and, as such, fully entitled to proper trial and liable only to the scheduled punishments prescribed in the King's Regulations. The same correspondent remarks that the findings of the Sheehy Skeffington Commission have called attention to the fact that in these times of stress the hurried training of officers leaves little time for the study of military law and discipline. It may be added that they also leave little time for the superior authorities to deal drastically, as they ought to do, with such exhibitions of Prussianism at its worst in the British Army, while they also produce commanding officers who apparently approve of and encourage them. And to go further, they produce a spirit of timidity among organs of public opinion which are expected to look after the maintenance of the national standard of decency and humanity. "The Times," which publishes Lord Hugh Cecil's letter, steadily boycotted every letter that was sent to it exposing the abominable treatment meted out to many of the conscientious objectors against inoculation whose case is every whit as deserving of consideration as those who conscientiously object to fight.

The Right to Demand a Poll.

We are informed that the following extraordinary rule restricting the right to demand a poll has been passed by the Surat Municipality and sent to the Government for sanction:

"If at the time of declaration of the result of voting by a show of hands a poll is demanded *by not less than two councillors*, the presiding authority shall take votes and declare the result again and shall record in the minute book the names of the councillors voting for and against the proposition respectively."

The right which every member of a responsible public body has to demand a poll, is based on two considerations: to safeguard him from incurring an undeserved liability as well as to expose to the people the true line of action adopted by their representatives in that body. To our knowledge, this right has never been sought to be restricted, in the manner referred to, by any responsible public body. And even in the case of the Surat Municipality, the rule has been passed, we understand, against the wishes of the majority of the representatives of the people. At the meeting when it was passed the voting was seven for and seven against the rule. All the seven members who voted against the rule, were elected members and only one member voting against was an elected member. The rule was, however, passed by the casting vote of the President who is an elected member. The majority of the elected members have now petitioned the Government to withhold their sanction to a rule which restricting as it does directly and depriving indirectly the right of a councillor to demand a poll, they regard as objectionable and illegal. We cannot believe that the Government will sanction this new rule.

War Fete Entertainments.

Next week Bombay is to be given over to an orgie of carnival in aid of the War Fund. The monster preparations which have been going on for the greater part of the year for the production of this great fete, unparalleled in the annals of charitable effort of the kind in Bombay, have been described from time to time in our columns and those whose appetite for entertainment has not been whetted by them must indeed be hard to move. Yesterday there was a preliminary canter in the shape of the great cotton auction sale at Colaba, when our cotton merchants vied with one another in bidding at prices for which the word fabulous is hardly an adequate description, and the substantial sum of a lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees was realised as a start. To-night there will be another preliminary show in connection with the Fete when the Governor and Lady Willingdon will attend a grand variety entertainment at the Royal Opera House at which the cream of the professional and amateur talent of Bombay will assist. The Governor's band will be in attendance and we are promised, in addition to the many musical and instrumental items, both Western and Eastern, some more samples of the artistic talent of the clever people who organised and produced the striking tableaux vivants which were so much admired at the Excelsior Theatre a few weeks ago. The arrangements are in the hands of a committee of promoters, consisting of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Lieutenant-Colonel Street and the Hon. Dr. Fernandes, and the whole entertainment is under the direction of Signor G. Scrinsi.

(Continued from Column 6.)

hands of the enemy, but here army is in the field, and thousands of her civilian population under the care of the Allies' armies. Both in connection with the army and civilian population much medical work is being done by voluntary workers sent out from England.

Italy has received comparatively little help from England for her army was well equipped. However, large quantities of medical stores have been supplied, and the Italian Red Cross has benefited by funds collected in England. Nurses have also been sent for the training of their men in this branch of war service. Belgium is closed to the Allies, and little can be done for that nation. But the medical men of England have raised a substantial sum of money which is devoted to the relieving of necessitous cases among Belgian civilian doctors. This brief summary of some of the ways in which medical help has been given to our Allies will serve to show our readiness to help them in a branch of their activities in which help has been sorely needed. To them this timely help must be an evidence of the close friendship that exists between us and them.

BRITISH MEDICAL HELP TO THE ALLIES.

A NOTABLE FEATURE OF THE WAR,

The confidence of the Allies in a successful issue to the war is based, not on the preponderating strength of one country or the other in military or naval matters but in the very firm bond of friendship which has bound the Allies together in their great task. Our entente with France, though of comparatively recent date, has grown with amazing rapidity, and there is little matter for surprise in this, as when two countries so closely related geographically, begin to draw toward each other, innumerable opportunities of intercourse are possible; in the case of Russia it was necessary to remove many life-long suspicions, and naturally the great distance separating the two countries did not assist in their quick removal. It was therefore early seen to be necessary, especially in the case of Russia, that the respective governments should act in such a way that the peoples should understand the nature of the new relationship. The sending of a great army to France was an unmistakable evidence of our Government's attitude; no such way of bringing our feelings home to the Russians was possible, nor was it necessary. Various methods have from time to time been introduced, some prompted by the Government, others by private individuals and institutions, and the results have been most gratifying. This article is intended to point out one of the most important of these agencies. Those evilly disposed in the countries of our Allies might seek to minimise our contribution to their cause by attributing our supply of munitions, manufactured goods, etc., to our desire for gain, but our contribution to the medical needs of the various armies carries evidence in itself of our keen sympathy with our friends. When the forces that have served to bind the hearts of the British, French, Russian, Serbian and Italian people together are justly measured, it will be seen that the valuable medical assistance, especially that prompted by private enterprise given has been one of the main factors.

France's Difficulties.

France was passing through a transition stage when the war broke out, and many parts of her military system were undergoing change. As was shown last year, no department was more deranged than the medical, and instead of the fifteen thousand men required on mobilisation, only five thousand were available. There has been steady improvement, but it is difficult to see what, the French military authorities could have done to meet the overwhelming demand made on their medical officers, but for the ready service of British doctors. Private institutions were quickly formed in England, and within a very short time, a considerable number of qualified men and women doctors crossed the channel. The French Government readily accepted their services, and gave them every facility for starting their work. The male doctors, as the needs of the French diminished, gradually entered the service of their own country, but many women doctors remained in charge of important hospitals. The largest concerted effort was made by the Scottish Women's Suffrage Societies, the value of whose services it would be difficult to measure. The British nurses organised for work in France by Miss Grace Ellison supplied a greatly felt want in the country. Practically all the nursing had been left in the hands of the nuns, but owing to the dissolution of many of the nunneries the supply was much below the demand. The timely advent of the British nurses served not only to introduce welcome help to the wounded soldiers, but made it possible to establish the English system of nursing. Large funds have also been raised in England for the establishment of many open air hospitals in France; the French Red Cross Society has been handsomely supported; the French Wounded Emergency Fund has been the means of supplying many needy hospitals with the required medical supplies. In addition to the work done for the soldiers reference must be to the invaluable help rendered by our medical men to the civilian population in the parts where the British army is now stationed.

English Hospitals in Russia.

The medical aid given by England in Russia seems to have created a very great effect, for in all the newspapers there are frequent reference to this evidence of our friendship. An Anglo-Russian hospital has been established in Petrograd at a cost of £40,000. It was welcomed by the Czar in person, and is now housed in one of his palaces. It is manned by both men and women doctors, and some 30 nurses. The London Units of the Scottish Women's Hospitals also sent a contingent under Dr. Elsie Inglis. This contingent was accompanied by a large motor transport section under Miss Eveline Haverfield. Another hospital unit, raised for the purpose of caring for the Polish refugees who have crowded into Petrograd has been doing very successful work under Drs. Mabel May and Beatrice Coxon. This unit has been the means of saving large numbers of lives in stricken Poland. The Canadian Government also decided to show their appreciation of Russia's effort by equipping a hospital for Russian wounded. This hospital is now at work in Petrograd.

Aid to Serbia.

The work of the British doctors in Serbia will form one of the brightest pictures of the whole war, for here in the midst of undreamt of difficulties a band of men and women fought the awful scorge of typhus which bade fair to wipe out the whole Serbian population. A heavy toll of human lives was demanded, but the self sacrifice of these Englishmen and women has made an impression on the Serbian people which even the remembrance of their apparent desertion when the country was swept over by the enemy, will not erase. The names of some of those voluntary workers will long be honoured. To-day Serbia is in the

(Continued in column 5.)

BRILLIANT ALLIED SUCCESSES IN MACEDONIA.

BRITISH GAINS ON THE ANCRE MAINTAINED.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON CERNA.

BRILLIANT FRANCO-SERBIAN SUCCESSES.

TEPAVCI AND GNILES STORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 16.

A Serbian communiqué says:—With the co-operation of the French our troops on the 14th instant captured all the positions southward of Tepavci.

The German defenders who escaped annihilation or capture fled. Five hundred men and seven officers were captured. The booty has not been ascertained.

The villages of Tepavci and Gniles were stormed.

SALONIKA, Nov. 16.

The French and Serbians after fierce fighting have captured all the enemy positions south of Tepavci, taking 500 prisoners from among the German defenders, who fled after losing heavily.

The Serbians occupied the villages of Tepavci and Gniles.

AKARASKI BRILLIANTLY CARRIED BY BRITISH.

PURSUIT OF ENEMY NORTH OF KENALI

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 16.

A communiqué from Salonika states that the British have brilliantly carried the village of Kakaraski on the eastern shore of Lake Tahinos. The Bulgarians fell back to the left bank of the Nihor river.

Despite rain and snow our offensive on the Cerna front continued successfully. The battle in the loop of the Cerna has been very bitter. Violent Teuton-Bulgar counter-attacks have been sanguinarily beaten back, 400 Germans being captured.

The French and Serbians advanced north of Tepavci towards Jaratok. The enemy west of the Cerna abandoned his principal position, which he had fortified for months.

The French and Russians pursuing the enemy in the plain north of Kenali have reached the right bank of the Viro river, six kilometres south of Monastir.

FRENCH CAPTURE KENALI.

ENEMY RETIRE TO BISTRICA LINE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.

Reuter's correspondent with French Headquarters at Salonika, says that the French captured Kenali after a very desperate struggle. They were up to their necks in the water.

The enemy retired to the Bistrica defence line which is far inferior to Kenali on which the enemy had worked for over a year and which Mackensen selected.

FATE OF MONASTIR DETERMINED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.

The brilliant concerted advance of the Allies in the Balkans, which has practically determined the fate of Monastir, will do much to relieve the pressure on Roumania.

It is unlikely that the enemy, having been driven out of the very strong position at Kenali, which was constructed under Mackensen's personal direction, will be able to stand in an extemporised position to which they were forced to retire on the fall of Kenali.

SITUATION IN GREECE.

FRENCH WAR MINISTER'S INTERVIEW WITH KING CONSTANTINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Nov. 16.

General Roques, French Minister of War, had two hours' audience with King Constantine. It is stated that they discussed measures to prevent incidents like that at Ekaterini, the resignation of Venezelist officers and railway facilities for the Allies and Venizelists.

MEMORANDUM OF DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
ATHENS, Nov. 17.

General Roques, the French Minister of War, handed to the Premier a memorandum of demands implying that he expected a written reply.

The memorandum is believed to require pledges of Greece's friendliness, including the use of the Greek railways, the surrender of a quantity of artillery, the expulsion of suspected German agents and the occupation of a neutral zone between New and Old Greece by the French.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE ON ANCRE.

FUTILE HOSTILE BOMBARDMENT.

ENEMY LINES BOMBARDED IN ARMENTIERES REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.

General Haig last night said:—The enemy had bombarded our new front northward of the Ancre, especially in the vicinity of Beaucourt. Our artillery caused several explosions. We have taken 303 more prisoners.

There has been considerable hostile shelling on our front between Le Sars and Guendecourt. We bombarded the enemy lines in Souchez and Armentieres areas.

BRITISH FRONT EXTENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.

A British communiqué says as the result of Thursday's operations we extended our front from Beaucourt eastward along the north bank of the Ancre.

A strong counterattack in the afternoon forced us to relinquish part of the ground gained eastwards of Butte de Warlencourt. There was heavy hostile shelling at night at Beaucourt and Beaumont Hamel.

We twice successfully raided the trenches north-east of Wulverghem taking prisoners and inflicting considerable losses.

PRUSSIAN GUARDS OPPOSING BRITISH

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 15.

A German communiqué says:—Yesterday on the river Ancre the English attacked with heavy masses and captured Beaumont-Hamel.

The communiqué shows that the Brandenburgers and a Guard Division are among the troops now opposing the British on the Ancre.

MAGNITUDE OF BRITISH SUCCESS.

TRIBUTE TO TRAINING OF NEW ARMIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.

A fresh illustration of the weakness of the so-called impregnable trench system has already been exemplified by the capture of Beaument-Hamel. Fuller information confirms the magnitude of the British success on the Ancre, especially the fact that the pick of German troops were engaged and fought most stubbornly. That they were completely surprised is regarded as a tribute to the skill of the British Staff and to the discipline and training of the new armies. Apparently the Germans were convinced that the offensive on the Somme was exhausted, hence they prepared a huge counter-offensive against the French south of the Somme, which kept important hostile forces engaged in that region.

This German effort was the biggest since the Allied offensive started. Six attacks were made in three hours on Wednesday morning, followed by six more in the afternoon. Each was decimated by machine gun and artillery fire. Certain regiments lost sixty per cent. of their effectives.

General Haig did not wait for complete drying of the ground before making the new stroke. The movements of troops were hampered by mud, while mist increased the difficulty of co-operation between artillery and infantry.

The successful solution of the problems proves afresh what immense strides have been made in the methods of organisation since the battle of Loos. There is now a chorus of praise of General Haig, regarding whom there had been recent mutterings and criticism. His promotion to the rank of Field-Marshal is suggested.

FRUITS OF NEW OFFENSIVE

GRANDCOURT AND MIRAUMONT MENACED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 17.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Petit Parisien" estimates that the prisoners taken in the new British advance now number 6,000, and the total enemy losses 15,000 and states that the Germans, having been completely driven out of Beaumont-Hamel, regained a foothold and opened a withering fire, but the British returning to the charge drove t'em out again and finally. The British now hold under their fire Grandcourt and Miraumont, two advanced sentinels of the entrenched camp at Bapaume.

The "Daily Chronicle" suggests that the strong enemy centre supporting the new lines from the rear, as Combles supported Guillemont and Ginchy, is probably Puisieux.

ST. PIERRE DIVION DEFENDED INCH BY INCH.

The "Liberte's" correspondent states that the fiercest fighting took place at St. Pierre Divion, which the Germans defended inch by inch, suffering very heavy losses. The British renewed assaults against the village, which was finally carried at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, an entire German battalion being then surrounded and forced to lay down its arms.

The British correspondents agree that the first three lines of trenches were lightly held. The attackers crossed them with scarcely a check, but the fourth was filled with Germans. One correspondent remarks that while some of these fought others surrendered with a unanimity approaching enthusiasm. The prisoners coming back to their cages did not show signs of desperate fighting. They were largely Silesians and East Prussians. At one point we got into one of the new divisions made by taking the fourth regiment from those already existing. It did not distinguish itself.

PUNY DEFENDERS OF BEAUMONT HAMEL.

Another correspondent thinks that the enemy had no fear of attack north of the Ancre and had placed inferior troops there, relying on the strength of the position itself. The poor quality of the prisoners taken must not, however, be regarded as showing that the German army is on its last legs. When it comes to holding open ground we find the troops capable of a stout resistance. There is no comparison between the puny defenders of Beaumont-Hamel and the stiff well-set battalions now in the Transloy line before Bapaume.

GERMAN ADMISSION OF LOSSES.

M. Marcel Hutin, commenting in the "Echo de Paris" on the Germans' frank admission of losses on the Ancre, suggests that this striking departure from precedent is doubtless intended to justify to the German nation the desperate measures General Groener is taking.

The "Temps" remarks that while it is pleasant and easy to say that Germany has been driven to extremes it is necessary to remember that she has shown her brutal qualities of organisation and that it is certain that the new dictatorship will have a positive result. The Allies must make an equal effort to utilise all their resources with no thought but the end to be attained.

IMPORTANCE OF BRITISH OFFENSIVE ON ANCRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 16.

The importance attached by the Germans to the British offensive on the Ancre is evidenced by the fact that they issued an evening communiqué for the first time yesterday evening.

FRENCH VICTORY ON SOMME.

ENEMY CLEARED OUT OF PRESSOIRE

GERMANS' MOST SANGUINARY DEFEAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 16.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—After an obstinate fight we cleared the enemy out of Pressoire and our gains of the 7th instant have been entirely held. The enemy sustained very heavy losses in yesterday's attacks, in which he employed troops belonging to three divisions.

LATER.

It is semi-officially stated that yesterday's German defeat was one of the most sanguinary of the war. The enemy had been bringing up reinforcements for weeks.

VIGOROUS ARTILLERY FIRING IN ABLAINCOURT REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 17.

Last night's communiqué said:—On the Somme enemy parties that had gained a footing in a group of houses north-east of Saillisel have been ejected.

Artillery firing has been vigorous in the region of Ablaincourt.

An enemy aeroplane was brought down near Chaulnes.

THE STRUGGLE IN ROUMANIA.

ENEMY'S ENORMOUS LOSSES AT KIMPOLUNG.

ROUMANIAN PROGRESS SOUTHWARD IN DOBRUDJA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 16.

A Russian communiqué says:—The Roumanians have repulsed with enormous loss attacks at Kimoplung, where the enemy is employing many heavy-guns.

We have again made progress southward in the Dobrudja.

A Roumanian communiqué reports that enemy attacks in western Moldavia and at Dragoslavele have been heavily repulsed. We have retired on the left bank of the Alt and in the Jiul region.

ROUMANIAN SITUATION STILL GRAVE.

COMMUNICATIONS THREATENED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.

Commenting on Russian, Roumanian and German communiqués experts point out that German heavy batteries long delayed in mountains are now in action in the valley above Kimpolung but the Roumanians' tenacious hold in this hilly region where the enemy deployed on a wide front below the pass, is unshaken. The abandonment of the railhead of Turgujon in the western Jeul Valley 25 miles inside the frontier and the farthest point the enemy has penetrated, is a threat to the Roumanian communications with Wallachia and jeapordises Orsova where the Roumanians have the control of the Danube. The enemy has advanced 12 miles in the past two days but Turgùjiu is 50 miles from the Danube. The railway at Turgujiu is unimportant, but if the enemy succeeds in pushing along it to the Filiasu junction Western Waliachia will be cut off. This is believed to be Falkenhayn's plan though the coming on of the winter will probably delay its realisation.

Fierce fighting at Kimpolung shows that the danger is still grave. It is not far from Kimploung to Pitesti which is the centre of the whole railway system.

AIR-RAID ON BUKHAREST.

BY EIGHT GERMAN AEROPLANES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUKHAREST, Nov. 16.

Eight German aeroplanes bombed the city. Four civilians were killed and twenty injured.

GERMAN RAID INTO GULF OF FINLAND.

SIX TO NINE TERPEDO-BOATS LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Nov. 16.

An Admiralty communiqué estimates that during the raid into the Gulf of Finland, mentioned in a communiqué on the 13th instant, the enemy lost between six and nine of his largest and most modern torpedo boats.

AIR-RAID ON CAIRO.

14 KILLED : 25 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CAIRO, Nov. 15.

It is officially announced that 14 persons were killed and 25 injured in the air-raid on the 13th instant. These figures include four Europeans killed and four injured.

BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

SUGGESTION TO REPLACE BY WAR-WORN TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 15.

In the Commons a member suggested that some of the British troops in India should be transferred to France and be replaced by troops from the trenches and by troops under 19 years of age.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that the question should be addressed to Mr. Lloyd George.

ITALIAN FRONT.

ADVANCE ON THE CARSO.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES EAST OF GORIZIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 16.

An Italian official statement says:—We have reoccupied trenches eastward of Gorizia which, as reported in Wednesday's communiqué, we had evacuated.

We repulsed a counter-attack and slightly advanced in the Hudilog sector on the Carso, taking prisoners and two trench-mortars.

WHOLE REGIMENTS MOWED DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Nov. 16.

The Austrians have been desperately attacking east of Gorizia, where the Italian machine-guns have mowed down whole regiments.

AIR RAID ON PADUA.

POPE'S PROTEST TO AUSTRIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Nov. 16.

The Pope has energetically protested to Austria against the bombardment of Padua.

ENTICEMENT OF INDIAN SEAMEN

ACTION BY BOARD OF TRADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

Steps are being taken by the Board of Trade to prevent the enticement of Indian seamen for work in the mills and factories in the United Kingdom. The Liverpool Steamship Owners Association drew the attention of the Board of Trade to the increasing prevalence of desertion of lascars from ships trading to the east. The Association said that at about that time desertions were occurring from every ship. It had been found that these men were being employed after desertion in various oil mills and other works in or near Liverpool and it was believed that there was an organised attempt to entice the men from ships into more remunerative employment ashore. The police had taken the matter up, but without result. Shipowners were experiencing difficulty in identifying the men, as the ships could not be detained and as soon as a ship had left, there was nobody to identify the seamen as being members of a crew and naturally the deserters changed their names. The Association requested the Board to issue a notice calling attention to a number of desertions which had taken place and notifying that any one harbouring deserters would be guilty of offence. This suggestion was accepted by the Board of Trade after communication with the India Office and a suitable notice drawing attention to the Merchant Shipping Act has been or is being issued.

HALL-MARKING OF GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.

TO BE LEFT TO NON-OFFICIAL INITIATIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

The Government of India have decided not to introduce voluntary hall-marking of gold and silver plate in India and suggest that an establishment of such a system should be left to unofficial initiative and the more considerable firms of goldsmiths or silversmiths who are themselves in a position to protect their wares by their own marks and to establish them in popular confidence by the superior quality of their materials.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ARAB SENATE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CAIRO, Nov. 15.

The Sherif of Mecca has issued a decree establishing an Arab Senate in the Hejaz under the presidency of Sheikh Mohamed Sheibi.

THE DEUTSCHLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.

A telegram from New Orleans, Connecticut, says that the German submarine Deutschland sailed this morning.

ARABIA OUTRAGE.

GERMAN ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN AWAY.

"A TRANSPORT SUNK."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 16.

A Berlin official statement says that a German submarine sank with a torpedo on November 6th a hostile transport of 12,000 tons, 80 sea-miles west of Malta.

The British Admiralty states that this announcement is an obvious attempt to explain away the outrageous and inhumane act of torpedoing a mail steamer without warning. The only ship sunk in the Mediterranean on November 6th was the Arabia of 7,933 tons, which was sunk 300 miles east of Malta.

VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 16.

The following steamers have been sunk:—British. Polpeon; Greek, Barbara; Norwegian. Lokken; Spanish, Oizmendi.

NEW SUBMARINE CRISIS THREATENED.

AMERICAN FEARS CONFIRMED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
NEW YORK, Nov. 17.

American fears of a new submarine crisis are confirmed by an interview given by the German Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs to the correspondent of the "New York Times."

The Secretary defended the sinking of neutrals because "they are transporting ammunition and other contraband" and declared that British ships could not be considered peaceful traders because they were armed.

PRICES OF LONDON NEWSPAPERS,

QUESTION OF INCREASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.

A meeting of newspaper proprietors was held in London on Monday to consider the question of increasing prices.

The "Daily News" announces a reduction in size in order to lessen the tonnage of imported paper.

INDIAN WHEAT FOR ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 16.

The Wheat Commission has arranged with the Indian Government to sanction the export of 400,000 tons of wheat to Britain, France and Italy. The shipments will take place in November, December and January.

TO-DAY'S WAR SUMMARY

The enemy bombarded without effect the new British front on the Ancre, especially in the vicinity of Beaucourt. The British bombarded the enemy lines in Souchez and Armentieres areas.

After an obstinate fight the French cleared the enemy out of Pressoire. The enemy sustained very heavy losses in Wednesday's attacks, their defeat being one of the most sanguinary of the war.

The French and Serbians after fierce fighting have captured all the enemy possessions south of Tepavci, which villages as well as Gniles have been occupied by the Serbians.

The British have brilliantly carried the village of Kakaraski on the eastern shore of Lake Tahinos. The French and Russians pursuing the enemy in the plain north of Kenali have reached the right bank of Viro River six kilometres south of Monastir.

The Roumanians have repulsed with heavy losses attacks at Kimpolung and at Dragoslavele. They have again progressed southward in the Dobrudja. They have retired on the left bank of the Alt and the Jiul Valley.

General Roques, French Minister of War, had two hours' audience with King Constantine, when, it is stated, they discussed measures to prevent incidents like that at Ekaterini, resignation of Venizelist officers, and railway facilities for Allies and Venizelists.

COMMERCE GRADUATES.

NOT ELIGIBLE TO STUDY FOR LAW DEGREE.

MOTION FOR ADMISSION REJECTED BY SENATE.

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor, presiding, when after a lengthy discussion, a proposal to make holders of the B. Com. degree eligible for admission to the course of study for the LL.B. degree, was rejected.

At the outset the Vice-Chancellor referred to the loss sustained by the University through the death of Professor O. V. Muller of the Elphinstone College and Mr. H. P. Farrell, Principal of the Sind College. He said Professor Muller was long associated with the Senate and with other educational and public bodies in this city and it would be among the students that his loss would be most sincerely mourned, on whose behalf he exerted himself so much.

Mr. B. B. Joshi had given notice of his intention to move a proposition making holders of the B. Com. degree eligible for admission to the course of study for the LL.B. degree. In his absence the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye moved the proposition,

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye said B.A.'s and B.Sc's were eligible for admission to the course of study for the LL.B. degree and there was no reason why holders of the B. Com. degree should not be so, for the general course of studies for the B. Com. examination was not lower than those of the two other examinations.

Mr. K. S. Iyer seconded the motion.

DEFEATING THE OBJECT OF COMMERCE COLLEGE.

The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad was opposed to the motion. He thought that to allow the Bachelors of Commerce to go up for the LL.B. examination would be absolutely defeating the whole object for which the College of Commerce was founded and the Commerce Degree instituted. The object of founding the College of Commerce was to give young men necessary education for their business career so that they might be able to do their business better than people who had not received such education. He reminded the Senate that allowing the Bachelors of Commerce to go up for the LL.B., examination would be subverting the whole idea with which the College of Commerce was started. The only effect of it would be to swell the ranks of LL.B.'s and they would have 20 or 30 or 40 more LL.B.'s every year. Was this, he asked, the object for which the College of Commerce had been started? If they passed the proposition they would not be serving the really good object for which the College had been founded. He asked the Senate to reject the proposition.

Prof. Anstey was in favour of the proposition. He said the students of the College of Commerce felt aggrieved that they should be debarred by the University from receiving legal training, particularly in view of the fact that their course of studies included mercantile law and several Acts such as the Contract Act, the Companies' Act, the Insurance Act, and other Acts. They were putting an unjust stigma on Commerce students by excluding them from the LL.B. examination.

Mr. M. A. M. Khan opposed the motion. He was of opinion that the course of study for the Commerce degree did not provide for that general culture which they expected in students going up for the LL.B., examination and which was amply provided for in the courses of studies for the B.A. and B.Sc. examinations. He ridiculed the idea that the course for the Commerce Degree could ever be called "general culture." Did they call the drawing up of profit and loss accounts and the preparing of balance sheets of Joint-Stock Companies and such other things part of general culture?

WHAT IS GENERAL CULTURE?

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar said this proposition must be disposed of on the principle on which the University had hitherto proceeded in laying down tests for qualifying examinations. This principle was that candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Law should have general culture. Formerly it was held that general culture meant a study of the humanities but latterly it had been recognised that the study of science was as much entitled to be regarded as general culture as a study of the humanities. And if Science students were regarded as having general culture he thought Commerce students should also be regarded as having general culture.

Mr. N. G. Velinker spoke in favour of the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman said he did not think that at present the B. Com. degree could be put on anything like the same footing as the B.A. degree. He heartily endorsed Mr. Setalvad's argument, to which he must say no reply had yet been made, that the College of Commerce had been founded for the sole purpose of training young men for business. They should keep that object primarily in view.

Sir Stanley Reed said the University had already accepted the B.Sc. degree as a sufficient test and they therefore should not exclude the B. Com. degree.

Dr. Arthur Powell said the degrees of M.B., B.Ag., B.E., etc., had not been recognised by the University as tests for admission to the LL.B., examination and the Commerce students had no special reason to grumble.

Mr. V. P. Vaidya moved as an amendment that the matter be referred to the Syndicate for consideration.

The amendment was lost.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye's motion was lost, 25 members voting in favour of and 31 against it.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye demanded a poll, which resulted in 25 voting for the motion and 33 against it. The motion was therefore lost.

The Senate adjourned till to-day.

FIGHTING ON FRONTIER

MOHMANDS COMPLETELY DISPERSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 17.

During the past week there were indications that certain sections of the Mohmand tribes together with some Bajaurs, were bent on mischief, possibly with the object of attempting to force the blockade which has been established along our border during the past few weeks.

By the 15th November their number about Hafiaker in the Ganadab Valley were estimated at some 6,000 and troops from the First Division moved out to engage them. The operations lasted from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and the hostile gathering was completely dispersed, no attempt being made to follow up the withdrawal to camp.

Our casualties were one killed and ten wounded, those of the enemy being estimated at 100 killed and wounded.

The Royal Flying Corps rendered valuable assistance throughout the operations.

On 16th November a combined infantry and aerial reconaissance found no trace of the enemy except one small party. The village of Matin Kale near Michni which harboured the enemy on the night of 16th November was bombed by aeroplanes with good results.

NEW GERMAN CHIEF OF AIR SERVICES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 16.

An official Berlin telegram says that General von Hoeffner has been placed in supreme command of air services.

SIR HAROLD STUART.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.

King George to-day received Sir Harold Stuart.

BIG BEQUEST TO CHURCH OF ENGLAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Lord Llangattock bequeathed £100,000 to the Church of England in Wales.

DEATH OF THE AUTHOR OF "QUO VADIS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The death is announced of M. Senkiewicz, author of "Quo Vadis."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

At the opening of the share market today it was fairly strong with prices for jute mill shares well maintained. Coal shares continued in moderate demand with prices unaltered. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Albion 13-8; Bansjorah 13-12 to 14-8; Baraboni 19-4; Bhuskajuri 20-12; Bhalgora 43 to 43-8; Bhulambararee 47; Burrakur 35-8 to 36; Burragarh 4-2 to 4-6; Central Kurkend 37-12, 38; Equitable 57-8 to 58-4; Gopalichuck 13-8, 13-12; Ghusick 24-4; Imperial 11; Jumoni 8-8, 8-12; Kinuri 15-8; Lakurka 38, 38-4; Marine 23-8; Nasira 19-12 to 21-4; New Kendah 13-4 to 14-2; North West 25-8p; Nodiha 13-12, 14; Raneegunge 37-12 to 38-4; Royal 5-8 to 6-8; Satpukuria 12; Samla Kendra 20-4; South Govindpur 10-4, 10-8; Sudambih 4, 4-8; Standard 46; Teetulmuri 18, 18-4; Union 184.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 351 to 365; Barnagore (ord) 180, 183; Belvedere (ord) 560 to 562; Clive (ord) 227, 228; Delta (ord) 630; Empire (ord) 56-4; Howrah (ord) 430 to 440; Hooghly (ord) 90; Kamarhatty (ord) 595 to 597; Kankinarrah (ord) 720 to 735; Kelvin (ord) 720 to 730; New Central (ord) 505 to 540; Northbrook (ord) 44-12 to 46-12; Reliance (ord) 370 to 381; Soorah (ord) 265 to 270; Standard (ord) 572 to 580; Union (ord) 700; 705; Waverly 19, 19-4.

Miscellaneous:—Tittaghur paper (ord) 125 to 132.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 76 to 76-2 and small lots were done at Rs. 76-10 to 76-12.

A VOID MARRIAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Coutts Trotter today disposed of a matrimonial suit in which one Roberta Mildred Dooley petitioned for a declaration for the dissolution of her marriage with Melville George Clarke, now employed in the army, as being null and void on the ground that Clarke was a married man at the time of the marriage with the petitioner and that he had concealed the fact from her.

His lordship, after going through the documentary evidence filed by Mr. D. Chamier on behalf of the petitioner and examining her, allowed the petition.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION AT BANKIPORE.

KAOLIN INDUSTRY IN BIHAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANKIPORE, Nov. 17.

The Industrial Commission resumed its sitting this morning.

Babu Ganesh Lall, of Bhagalpur, giving evidence in reply to the President, said the tusser industry in Bhagalpur was big enough to warrant some outlay on the trade. There were many families dependent on the industry. He thought the appointment of a Director of Industries was very necessary.

Answering Mr. Chatterton witness said about five to six lakhs worth of tusser silk was made in Bhagalpur. He sent about 2,000 maunds of tusser waste to a German firm and got out of them yarns made of it.

Witness submitted a note in which he stated that there were big deposits of kaolin in a place called Samukhis in Behar which could be made commercially profitable if properly worked out. He offered kaolin to the Bally and Titagarh Paper Mills but they did not accept as it was mixed up with sand. Witness did not know how to clean it properly.

Asked by the President whether he had consulted the Geological Department for expert advice regarding the kaolin industry witness said the idea never struck him and that he was under the impression that the Geological Department would not be able to help him.

Sir Thomas Holland said that the Geological Department had been established for the last 70 years and yet when an opportunity arose its help was not availed of. Most of the evidence seemed to show there was a great necessity in India for providing scientific and technical departments to foster industries and give the people advice. He thought that if only witness had referred the matter to the Geological Department and they had reported on it favourably the Government would have rendered all help necessary in the way of providing improved communications and facilities for fostering the kaolin industry. Witnes was advised by Sir Thomas Holland to refer the matter to the Geological Survey although there would be some delay as the department was overloaded with work, most of the officers being away on war duty.

Mr. H. R. T. Perrott, C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Santhal Parganas, who was next examined, in the course of evidence, said that the best form of financial assistance by Government would be by industrial loans on the lines of land improvement and agricultural loans and encouragement of co-operative effort. The smaller industries were generally hampered by want of capital and effort should be made to build up a banking system on co-operative lines from below.

Replying to Sir R. N. Mookherji witness said as co-operation spread from one unit to another that capital which now went into the hands of Mahajans, would accumulate in the hands of village industries.

Answering a question of Mr. Chatterton as to what should be the functions of the Director of Industries Mr. Perrott said he should supply expert advice, promote and encourage village industries, look to the administration of industrial loans and see to the application of co-operative principles.

Sir Thomas Holland enquired whether any member of the Indian Civil Service would be satisfied to remain as Director of Industries for many years to which witness said he thought a member of the Civil Service would not object to remain for, say, ten years and in his opinion it would not handicap him in his ordinary career.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

AN AMENDMENT FOR ACQUIRING MINERAL PRODUCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary notifies an amendment to the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules authorising the Government to require the owner of any mine, the output of which can be utilised in war, to place the whole or part of the output at the disposal of Government. Compensation will be paid for less attributable for services rendered and expenses incurred.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT AT BARODA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Nov. 17.

It has been decided to hold the next All-India tennis tournament at Baroda during the Christmas week this year and the dates fixed are 29th December to 5th January 1917.

IS YOUR MIND DUSTED?

Mr. Hartley Withers, speaking at the School of Economics, on "Economic Problems in the United Kingdom after the war," said the war was giving us a wider sense of national duty.

Some people held the view that we should be crippled in mind and body after the war, and, if so, we should suffer much worse things than we suffered during the war, but he felt very strongly that that was not true, on the whole, and there were certain things which showed that the war was teaching us to be much better men and women all round.

The manner in which workers were co-operating and telling one another their trade and factory secrets and the fact that everybody's mind had been taken up and dusted like an old carpet must surely mean, he thought, that we should have a more highly trained national intelligence to bring to bear on after the war problems.

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD IN APRIL 1917.

In connection with the Educational Conference to be held in Bombay in Easter next it is stated that some of the most distinguished educationists of the Presidency are on the list of members of the General Committee, the teaching profession is giving increasing support to the work and other educational interests also are well represented on the Committee. The list of members is still open and all persons desirous of co-operating in making the Conference a success are cordially invited to become members of the Committee.

The Executive Committe has received several offers of papers on important subjects from ladies and gentlemen who are either engaged in teaching or are close students of educational questions. The Committee is also approaching experts for papers on subjects in which they have specialized; the Honorary Secretaries will also thankfully receive papers from members who may be willing to submit them for being read at the Conference.

The Conference rooms are located at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, where all information connected with the work of the Conference is available. A reading room is attached to the Conference Office and is being furnished with State Despatches, Government resolutions, Educational reports, and other literature on Education for reference by those who might desire such facilities for writing papers for the Conference.

The estimated expense of holding the Conference is nearly four thousand rupees. It might conceivably exceed that estimate and as in any case the subscription of Rs. 3 payable by every member, will not be sufficient to meet the total cost the Committee has decided to invite donations from the general public and it trusts that there will be a generous response to the Committee's appeal from the whole of the Presidency. Donations should be remitted to the Honorary Secretaries at the Conference Office.

WHAT MEN AT THE FRONT SAY.

The Rev. E. A. Burroughs, Fellow and Tutor of Hertford College, Oxford, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Liverpool, in a sermon reported by the "Manchester Guardian," said:

"As a medical officer out in France expressed it, 'God doesn't care a button which side wins. He only cares that the world should be a better place.'

"And as another, a Staff Officer in a high position in a certain French town, writing to me only ten days ago of moral conditions among our own men there—conditions of which I heard only too much myself, in that same town and others, two or three months ago—as this man put it at the end of his letter—'If we can't keep our escutcheon clean, we deserve nothing.'

"Listen to these two confessions from the Ypres salient, quoted to me by a young officer to whom they were addressed. The first comes from a brother subaltern:—'What an awful thing life is! All this wine, women, theatres, etc.—what do they do for you? Why, even when a band plays now, it's uninspiring.' The old tradition had been shown up, but he still had to find the new.

"For the other, a private, the new way of life had begun to appear:—'If I got back to England, I mean to live a better life; it won't be wasted; I never knew what it was to live till I came out here.'

"Others, at home and abroad, have gone further, and have confessed to a happiness in the new life unknown in the old, a happiness based on having found the true law—Christ's law—of living:—'It is more blessed to give them to receive'; 'He that loseth his life for My sake shall find it.'

"Listen to another young officer killed the day after he wrote these words:—'I don't think I ever enjoyed myself so much in my life: you will know what I mean; I never before knew what it was to be taken so completely out of myself.'"

"I will gladly give my life to secure a lasting peace," wrote Lieutenant Farrar Keay, who is now killed.

GERMAN DUPLICITY IN TRADE.

Mr. G. G. Poppleton, secretary of the Wholesale Traders' Association, speaking at Cannon Street Hall, said the necessity for registration was amply proved by the number of cases disclosed since the war in which alien enemies had been shown to be trading either in the names of British firms or under the title of British companies.

As an instance of German commercial duplicity he mentioned the use Germans had made of "status" information obtained through a German inquiry office formerly carried on in this country. The office had headquarters in Berlin and was also well represented in Northern France. It issued to firms a printed form with questions referring to amount of capital and stock. Unfortunately a large number of manufacturers in Lille filled up these forms. When the German army got to Lille they were in possession of the forms, and they called on the merchants to produce their stock-in-trade and other assets, which were then taken possession of. If a merchant denied that he was in possession of much stock or machinery he was confronted with the form which he had filled up.

Mr. A. W. Fremantle on return from leave, will be posted as Special Officer in charge of ravine reclamation work, U. P., with headquarters at Etawah.

Only two new officers of the Indian Civil Service will come to the United Provinces this year. On arrival they will be posted to Bareilly and Benares districts.

The first Rani of the Raja of Manipur gave birth to a daughter on October, 15.

SEA-BATHING TRAGEDY.

THREE PARSI STUDENTS DROWNED.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Coroner's Court on view of the bodies of (1) Cowasji Hormasji Patel aged 17 years, (2) Pheroze Jehangir Gheewalla, aged 16 years, and (3) Dinshaw Khurshedji Billiardwala, aged 18 years. students of the Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution, and residing at Khetwadi, whose bodies were recovered from the sea about 1-30 yesterday morning. It appears that Ahmed Mahomedkhan, a peon in the employ of the City Improvement Trust, whilst patrolling the Kennedy Sea Face on Thursday evening, found some books and clothes lying on the beach, and he gave information to the Police. Edulji Hormasji Patel, a brother of the deceased Cowasji indentified his body and said Cowasji could not swim and was not in the habit of going to the sea to bathe. He thought the deceased must have gone to bathe and was accidentally drowned. Navajbai, mother of the deceased Pheroze, said her son was friendly with the other two deceased who were all class-mates Her son could not swim and had never been to the sea. She sent him food to school as usual and the box was returned empty as usual. She thought that he must have gone to bathe and was drowned. Khurshedji Billiardwala, father of the deceased Dinshaw, said he thought Dinshaw probably went to bathe and was drowned. Further enquiry was adjourned.

RECORD BUSINESS IN LONDON SHOPS.

"'The Somme battle has been the best tonic that the business of this country has had since the war began.'

"This remark, made by the head of one of the largest business establishments in London, reflects the general opinion of the directors of most of the big stores catering for the general public," says the "Weekly Dispatch."

"The shops were never more crowded, nor did money ever change hands more freely. The shopping scenes in such business thoroughfares as Oxford Street and Regent Street recall the palmiest days in peace time. Managers of stores wearing a perpetual smile, freely admit that the enormous access of business amazes them.

"The explanation everywhere given is the same. The middle classes are making the money out of the war and are spending it. A great part of the three million pounds a day which the nation is spending on the war in this country is finding its way into the shops. Money is circulating so freely that even with shorter shopping hours the receipts are much heavier than normal."

THE GIANTS OF TO-DAY.

"Since the outbreak of the world war many of the statues erected in Britain to the memory of our great men have achieved a new popularity. Pious and patriotic folk stare at the sculptured lineaments of the younger Pitt or take spiritual comfort from the weather-beaten effigy of Cromwell," says the "Sunday Pictorial."

"Always they are animated by a single sentiment: 'Ah, if he were only alive today! he'd soon finish the job.' As a practical faith this sentiment is utterly false.

"The story of how our men broke down Germany's Chinese wall of trenches across Europe will surpass the exploits of Waterloo. And the story of how Asquith's statesmanship guided the ship of Empire through the angry seas of these terrible years will be a more momentous volume for the world at large than the history of Pitt's fight against Napoleon.

"'There were giants on the earth in these days,' says the Book of Genesis, and future generations will echo the phrase when thinking of Britain in the days in which we live."

THE MOVING PICTURE EDITOR.

"My journalistic knowledge was considerably broadened recently when I met an American dramatic critic who referred casually in the course of conversation to a colleague who was 'Moving Picture Editor' of his paper, a well-known Boston evening," says a correspondent of the "Daily News."

"On observing that this was a departure as yet outside newspaper philosophy in England, I learned that the position in question has been created on almost every popular daily paper of note in the States. 'We found it necessary for our circulation,' my informant remarked. 'We send to all the new productions at the cinemas and publish critiques just as if they were new plays at the theatre.'"

SUNDAY AS BANK HOLIDAY.

"That the great majority of people today have entirely lost the need and the solace of worship is a fact," says "The Challenge. "The fact in being is realised by anyone who is condemned to travel on the day, once of rest, now of restlessness, across the welter of London east to west or north to south.

"Tube, tram, train are crowded to stagnant airlessness by the people—it is a weekly bank holiday; and the makers of it are cheery, self-regardless and kindly; and the conductors of tram and 'bus are good-tempered to the nth power. But, for all that, if worship of God is a faculty of our life, they have, in our days, lost something they once had—something not easily weighed by any mechanical or material balance.

"The arraignment of the Church and its ministers is that they fail to appeal. The revue, the cinema, the Sunday paper, the public house do not fail."

Sanction has been accorded to a preliminary survey being carried out by the Eastern Bengal Railway administration for a line of railway on the metre gauge from Pandu, a station on the Eastern Bengal Railway, to Shillong, a distance of about 70 miles.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy who arrived at Ajmer yesterday was presented with addresses by the Ajmer Municipality and the Tozimi Inamdars.

H. E. Lord Willingdon attended a meeting of the War Relief Fund at the Secretariat at 6 p.m. yesterday.

The following were present at a dinner party at Government House last night:—

The Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Mrs R. D. Gupte, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael, the Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Wardlaw Milne, the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Purshotumdas Thakurdas. Mr. G. D. French, Mr. P. W. and Mrs Monie, Mr. J. E. C. and Mrs. Jukes, Mrs. Woollcombe, Mr. W. C. and Mrs. Shepherd, Lieut-Col. S. C. and Mrs. Evans, Lieut-Col. J. B. Anderson, Mrs Crerar, Rao Bahadur C. H. and Mrs. Setalvad, Major W. G. and Mrs. Glen Liston, Mr. McPherson, Mr. J. W. Hughes, and their Excellencies and Staff.

His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin visited the Central Hindu College and School on Thursday. He also inspected the science laboratories, library and hostels attached to the two institutions.

A WONDERFUL MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

"It has taken the French medical faculty no fewer than sixteen years to recognise the infallibility of a wonderful discovery, the principal virtue of which is the healing without pain of burns, with the restitution of all lost tissues," says the "Sunday Times'" Paris correspondent.

"The therapeutic properties of l'ambrine, as it is named by its discoverer, Dr. Bathe de Sandford, are described as miraculous, and inamenable to scientific explanation. Upon its first application, even to the worst possible cases of burnt flesh, pain immediately ceases and the lost cellular tissues begin to reform. A man whose arm had been so burned that the bones only remained saw the member gradually regain much of its normal symmetry.

"Bizarre as it may appear, the strangely supernatural properties of l'ambrine (discovered in 1900) were the very cause of it being looked upon with scepticism by the Academy of Medicine.

"Before the war broke out Germany offered Dr. de Sandford seductive inducements to part with his secret, but these were indignantly refused."

A CALL TO THEOSOPHISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you please allow the following few lines space in your columns out of justice to the Theosophists all over India.

The action of the Local Government in prohibiting the entry of our President within the area of its jurisdiction, remaining still unexplained as to its reasons, cannot become the subject of any consideration at the hands of our members as it is regarded as a purely political one, but such is not the case with the action of the Government of the C. P. and Berar. It was generally believed that this order was prompted by purely political considerations, but after the explanation by the Chief Secretary to that Government, the action remains self-condemned and self-exposed. In trying to justify an indefensible and hastily conceived action, it has through the mouth of its own official accused itself of gross prejudice and disregard of the feelings of those millions over whom it rules. The admission made in his reply by Mr. Slocock that "the Reception Committee of the C. P. Conference had conveyed an assurance to the Commissioner that Mrs. Besant would take no active part in the conference" and that "this assurance was fully accepted, and *the issue of the order implied no mistrust of that assurance*" (Italics are mine.) leaves no political reason for the issue of the order. Despite this assurance which the Secretary says was accepted, the prohibitory order was issued and if this does not imply mistrust of the Conference what should it be taken to imply? Then will it be wrong if we take it to imply the mistrust of the Theosophical Convention? As the accepted assurance of the Conference committee leaves no ground for such an order from political reasons, it must be taken as directed against the religious gathering over which she was to preside. And since the explanation of Mr. Slocock lends itself this colour it is the duty of every theosophist to raise his or her protest against such action and approach the Government of India not only for getting the present order cancelled but for getting the Act that gives so much unrestricted power to the executive against the liberty of the ryot, either cancelled or at least so altered and amended as to safe-guard against its misuse especially as all such actions of the executive are outside the jurisdiction of our High Courts the sole pillar and guardian of our liberties as is proved by the recent judgment in Mr. Tilak's case.

Will the members rise to the occasion?—Yours, etc.

ISHWARDAS I. MASHRUWALA.

Topiwala House, Girgaon Back Rd., Nov. 14.

AHMEDABAD PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It appears that some persons are of opinion that it was *ultra vires* of the Conference to pass a resolution fixing the place of the Conference to be held next year. I should like to invite the attention of those who think so to the Rules framed by the Congress for the purpose published in the Report of the Congress of 1915.

The Conference at Ahmedabad was organised by the Provincial Congress Committee of Bombay under Article VI of the "Constitution," which says that the Province is to act for organising Provincial Conferences. The next question is what rules apply to the Provincial Conference thus organised. Rule 31 says that the Rules for the Congress shall *mutabis mutandis* apply to the Provincial Conference. Rule 1 of the Rules of the Congress reads as follows:—

"The Indian National Congress shall ordinarily hold an annual session at such place as may have been decided upon in accordance with Article III of the Constitution."

If the expression Provincial Conference be substituted for the "Indian National Congress" it will be apparent that the power to fix the place of the next conference is vested in the Provincial Conference held at Ahmedabad, for Article III says that,

"The Indian National Congress shall ordinarily meet once every year during Christmas holidays at such place as may have been decided upon at the previous sessions of the Congress."

If one substitutes "The Provincial Conference" for "The Indian National Congress," it will become clear as daylight that the Conference was right in fixing the next place for the Provincial Conference.—Yours, etc.,

S. S. SETHNA.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CLAIM AGAINST SPECIE BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

SUIT DISMISSED WITHOUT COSTS.

(Before Justice Macleod.)

NABOTAM MORARJI GOKULDAS, KALYANRAI GULABRAI GHODA & OTHERS,—Plaintiffs v. THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK (IN LIQUIDATION) Defendants.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff to recover from the Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank a sum of Rs. 6,250 paid by him in respect of calls for 161 shares of the Bank, on the ground that the bank became their agent for the sale of those shares and on account of their neglect and misconduct they had to pay the Liquidator the said amount of calls.

Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. Strangman appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Campbell with Mr. Mulla appeared for the defendants.

The full facts appear in his Lordship's Judgment, the full text of which is given below.

The first plaintiff was the owner of 161 shares in the Indian Specie Bank which were held for him in the names of the second, third and fourth plaintiffs. In April 1913, as he was leaving for Europe he directed the second plaintiff his secretary to sell the shares. He had only receipts for the certificates which had remained with the Bank ever since the shares had been bought in 1910. On the 17th May the second plaintiff took these receipts with blank transfers duly signed to Chunilal, the Managing Director of the Bank, asked him to sell the shares. It was part of the Bank business to sell shares for their customers and a register was kept of securities handed to the Bank for sale. Chunilal said the Bank would sell the shares and asked the second plaintiff to come back in a few days. On the 22nd of May he went to the Bank and was told the shares had been sold at Rs 66 and was paid Rs. 6,000 on account for which he passed a receipt. He was asked to come back in a few days when the amount would be settled. He returned on the 29th when he received a further sum of Rs. 4,500 and passed a receipt in the same form as before. The gross sale proceeds were Rs. 10,626 and a rough caculation was made of expenses for stamps and transfer fees but it does not seem that the exact amount was arrived at, as the amount of stamps required depended on the number of shares sold on each transfer. As a matter of fact, the second plaintiff never went back to have the account settled. The sums of Rs. 6,000 and 4,500 were debited in the Bank's books to suspense account. On the 6th of August, they were credited to suspense account and debited to the plaintiff in the miscellaneous ledger as if the money had been advanced by the Bank as a loan on security of the shares. In August warrants for dividend on the shares for the half year ending the 30th June were sent to plaintiffs 2, 3 and 4. The second plaintiff took these to Chunilal who asked him to get them signed and returned to him as the purchasers were entitled to the dividends. As a matter of fact the amount of the dividends was credited to the plaintiffs' account in the miscellaneous Ledger.

SHARES NOT SOLD.

After the Bank went into liquidation plaintiffs 2, 3 and 4 were placed on the list of contributories by the Liquidators and they then discovered that the shares had never been sold so that their names still remained on the register of shareholders. Their claim to be removed from the list was disallowed and when the Liquidators under an order of the Court made a call of Rs. 50 per share the first plaintiff had to pay Rs. 8,250 The plaintiffs have now filed this suit to recover that amount on the ground that the Bank became their agent for the sale of the shares and on account of that neglect and misconduct they had to pay the Liquidators the amount of the call.

LIQUIDATOR'S DEFENCE.

The Liquidator in his written statement disputed the facts which I have set out. relying on the entry in the miscellaneous Ledger, but considering the entry in the register of shares lodged with the Bank for sale and the receipts given to the Bank for the payments of Rs. 6,000 and 4,500, it can not possibly be contended that the Bank made a loan on the security of the shares It has also been contended that because on the Register the column 'Rate at which the shares are to be sold' was not filled in ink with 'market rate' but contained an entry in pencil 'ask the sheth,' the plaintiff lodged the shares to be sold only when Chunilal thought fit. I believe the evidence of the second plaintiff and reject this contention. It is common knowledge now that Chunilal was interested in keeping up the price of the shares and it did not suit him to put these on the market. I think that when the second plaintiff asked Chunilal to sell the shares without fixing any limit it must be taken that it was implied that the shares should be sold at the market rate, but the question is immaterial, as I am satisfied that Chunilal represented to the second plaintiff that the shares had been sold. It is not suggested that Rs. 66 was not the proper market value of the shares in May 1913. The direct consequence, therefore, of Chunilal's conduct was that the plaintiffs had got the money value of the shares while they still remained the owners of them. Mr. Desai admitted that if it was a question only of negligence on the part of the agent, the plaintiffs could not recover what they had to pay to the Liquidators as contributories and that seems clear from the case of "Nelson v. James Q. B. D. p. 456" where through a broker's negligence in failing to make a complete contract for sale of certain shares, the purchaser repudiated the transaction so that the seller did not get the purchase price and had to pay calls which were afterwards made on the shares. He was held entitled to recover from the broker the purchase price but he gave up his claim for what he had to pay for calls.

CHUNILAL'S MISREPRESENTATION.

The learned judges in appeal were unanimously of opinion that the plaintiff had acted wisely in so doing. But Mr. Desai agreed that as Chunilal was guilty of misrepresentation the damages suffered by the plaintiffs must be assessed on a different basis. But even in the case of fraudulent misrepresentation there must be a natural and proximate connection between the wrong done and the damage suffered.

Now the direct consequences of Chunilal's misrepresentation was that the plaintiffs 2 3 and 4 remained the owners of the shares in the bank's register. They had got their money and therefore there was no loss to them in so remaining owners. Ostensibly they had got Rs. 10,500 for nothing. The real measure of damages would be the difference if any between Rs. 10,500 and the amount that would have been realised by an actual sale. The liquidation was due to the bank having suffered losses. The call order by the Court was due to the fact that the bank's assets were not sufficient to pay the creditors in full. Supposing they had been sufficient and there had even been a surplus, the plaintiff would have been entitled to share with the other shareholders.

I may also add that the second, third and fourth plaintiffs had direct notice that their names remained on the register long after they thought the shares had been sold, when the dividend warrants were sent to them in August at any rate The second plaintiff is a educated and intelligent man and he at last ought to have known that dividend warrants all made out in the names of those whose names appear in the register when the Transfer books are closed prior to the payment of a dividend. It would be a very strange contradiction if the plaintiffs having been placed upon the list of contributories in spite of certain facts and having paid the call should be entitled on the same facts to recover the amount so paid to the Liquidators in an action. I think the Liquidator was wrong in contesting the facts and in relying on an obviously false entry in the Miscellaneous Ledger. The matter could well have been brought before me on a case stated. Therefore I dismiss the suit without costs.

Solicitors for plaintiffs:—Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co.

Solicitors for defendants:—Messrs. Little and Co.

A HINDU JOINT FAMILY SUIT.

WIDOW'S CLAIM TO OWNERSHIP OF A SPORTING GOODS FIRM.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

BAI OOMABAI WIDOW, Plaintiff *v.* YESHWANTRAO GHANSHYAM NADKARNI AND OTHERS, Defendants.

In this suit the plaintiff prayed for a declaration that the business of Nadkarni and Co. belonged to the estate of her deceased husband and also for other contested reliefs.

The facts of the case were these:—Ghanshyam Nilkant Nadkarni, a pleader of the Bombay High Court, died on the 4th May, 1914, possessed of considerable property, moveable and immoveable, the whole of which was self-acquired. He left him surviving a widow, five sons, Yeshwantrao, Ganpatrao, Mahadhowrao, Nilkhant and Dinker, two daughters and two grandsons, Govind and Vasant, sons of his pre-deceased son Vithal and Ramrao respectively. On the 25th January 1909, he made a will which included a schedule of all the properties then owned by him. Item "1" in that schedule included a business in photograph and artist materials and athletic goods carried on under the style of Nadkarni and Co. On the 4th of May, 1914, he made another will in which he said, "I declared all my property moveable and immoveable wherever situated to be my self-acquired property in a prior will and I hereby confirm that declaration." He bequeathed Rs. 20,000 to trustees in trust for Ramrao's widow and children, Rs. 20,000 to his wife and after the cost of Nilkant's education in England had been deducted he bequeathed the residue in equal shares to his surviving sons and his grandson Govind. He appointed his wife and Yeshwantrao executrix and executor. In June these persons declared a petition for probate, the schedule of the properties of the deceased attached to the petition included the business carried on in the name of Nadkarni and Co., which was mentioned in the schedule included in the will of 1909. In September or October, 1914, however, Yeshwantrao claimed that the business of Nadkarni and Co. belonged not to the deceased but to himself. Accordingly he withdrew from the petition and the widow alone applied for probate which was eventually granted to her on or about the 15th January, 1915.

Owing to the attitude of Yeshwantrao she was obliged to file this suit against him praying for a declaration that the said business belonged exclusively to the testator and formed part of his estate, that Yeshwantrao might be ordered to account for his dealings with the said business, for the removal of the first defendant from his post as executor and for various other consequential reliefs. Madhavrao and Govind were subsequently added as parties, but they submitted themselves to the orders of the Court.

DEFENCE CONTENTIONS.

The main contentions raised by the 1st defendant in his written statements were whether the whole of the business of Nadkarni and Co. formed part of the testator's estate, and whether if the whole did not the testator had an interest in it in partnership with the defendants.

It appeared that in 1893 on Damodhar Mahadevrao Dukle was carrying on business in photographic goods. He was anxious to introduce new capital into the business and it was arranged that Vithal and Vinayak, a brother of Mr. Chitnis, a solicitor of the Bombay High Court, should be admitted as partners and a partnership deed executed for five years. The new partners each brought in Rs. 10,000 which seemed admittedly were found by the testator and Mr. Chitnis.

The 1st defendant in his written statement alleged that this sum the deceased gave his son Vithal for the purpose and by way of an advancement in life. This advancement was in proportion to the amount spent by the deceased on the education and advancement of his other sons Ganpatrao and Nilkhant and Ramrao. Vithal with this capital joined the firm of Dukle and Co. In the year 1899 Dukle and Co. was dissolved and in anticipation of the dissolution Vithal started a new concern also dealing in photographic stores called Nadkarni and Co. and eventually brought into it the assets which came to his share under the dissolution. By his personal exertions and undivided attention, Vithal made the business of Nadkarni and Co. a very flourishing business. The 1st defendant was then induced by the deceased to give up his studies in the Arts College and join the business which he did in 1900. In 1905 Vithal and the 1st defendant added to their business dealing in the requisites of athletic sports.

1ST DEFENDANT'S COUNTER-CLAIM.

The business of both the branches flourished and in 1907 Mahadevrao, their youngest brother, was taken as a partner he also being induced by the deceased to give up his studies in law. Since then the three brothers devoted the whole of their time and attention to the business and made it lucrative and prosperous. During the earlier years of the business the receipts of the business not being sufficient the deceased used to finance the same from time to time with loans, and at the same time the net receipts of the business were to be paid to the deceased, these being regarded as monies of the business deposited with the deceased. An account made after the death of the deceased, showed that the deposits exceeded the loans by Rs. 22,649-11-7 and the defendants now counter-claimed this sum from the estate of the deceased.

The deceased, it was further alleged, had from time to time represented to the defendants that the said business was exclusively their property. With reference to the inclusion of the business of Nadkarni and Co. in the schedule to the petition for probate, the defendant said that this was done under the advice of his brother Ganpatrao, an Advocate of the High Court, who told him that the said business had to be inserted in the schedule for the sake of confirming to the terms of the will, and also assured the defendant that such insertion would not in any way preclude him from afterwards claiming the business as his own.

DEFENCE EVIDENCE DISBELIEVED.

In the course of a long judgment in which his Lordship reviewed the evidence, Mr. Justice Macleod held in favour of the plaintiff. His Lordship entirely disbelieved the evidence given by the defendants and characterised it as untrue. The conduct of the deceased showed that he took a very great interest in the business and its growing reputation. No doubt he left the actual conduct of the business to his sons, but he kept an eye on them so that there may be no slackness. A very important fact was that in his will of 1909, the testator included the business in the schedule of his properties and bequeathed it to his three sons, Yeshwantrao, Vithal and Madhavrao. This should be taken to be conclusive as showing that the testator considered the business of Nadkarni and Co. as his own. And his Lordship was perfectly satisfied that taking into consideration that the family lived together as a joint-Hindu family and that the testator had complete control over the takings of shop and maintained the whole family out of them, that the sons who managed the business never entertained the idea that it belonged to them. The 1st defendant could not produce a single scrap of evidence to show that they did. But evidence had been adduced to show that the testator used to refer to the business as his sons' in conversation with others and in communications to the clerks.

FALSE WITNESSES.

His Lordship then referred to this evidence and characterised the evidence of some of the witnesses as false.

Continuing his Lordship observed that what the father did and what the sons did was far more important than what the father said. The father took all the excess profits of the shop and mixed them up with moneys earned by him from other sources. He never considered himself a debtor to his sons and as a matter of fact the net total he drew from the shop was in excess at the time of his death of the value of his total assets excluding the business. Then again the testator paid the income-tax on the shop profits. He paid the tax on his income from various sources including the business in one sum as had been proved by the receipts and in 1911 he came to a special agreement with the Collector as to how the assessment was to be arrived at.

Further when Vithal died in 1912 the testator was granted letters of administration to his estate, which was sworn as consisting only of moneys due on a life-policy. The 1st defendant, his Lordship had no doubt, was aware that it was never suggested then that Vithal owned a share in the business of Nadkarni and Co. Finally there was the fact that the testator put Yeshwantrao into business without consulting Vithal, and Madhavrao without consulting Vithal or Yeshwantrao. The fact that moneys moved by the testator were called deposits and moneys paid by him sometimes called loans carried the defendant's case no further.

There was not a scrap of evidence to show that the sons during their father's lifetime thought that they were the owners of the shop and the present attitude of Madhavrao entitled his Lordship to conclude that neither the 1st defendant nor Madhavrao considered themselves owners before the 5th of May.

"AN IMPUDENT CLAIM."

After further considering the evidence his Lordship said that the question to be decided was, "Did the testator make a gift of the business to his sons?" and on the evidence his Lordship found that he did not.

The counter-claim was dismissed, his Lordship observing, "A more impudent claim could scarcely be imagined."

His Lordship held that the business of Nadkarni and Co. belonged to the estate of the deceased, removed Yeshwantrao from his post of executor and granted the other reliefs prayed for ordering the 1st defendant to pay the plaintiff's costs and the other defendants to bear their own costs.

Mr. Strangman and Mr. Weldon appeared for the plaintiff, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co.

Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Jaykar appeared for the defendants, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Malvi.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 18TH OF NOVEMBER, 1916.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

542-16.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Abraham E J Abraham v. Sarupchand Hukamchand, a firm, Malvi H M & R, Part heard.

848-15.—Payne and Co., Hyderally Goolam Hoosein Bhimji v. Fazal Bhimji & ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Mulji and Tha.

182-14.—Edgelow G W & Co., Bhaichand Kalyanchand v. Oomar Haji Sumar and ors, Patell and Eze, Motichand and D.

648-15.—D J Mantri, Pundlik Rowji v. Laxuman Jairam, Patell and Ez.

887-16.—Bhimji & Co., Verji Tejpal v. Ramgopal Devichand & ors Surajmal and Co.

1172-15.—Malvi H M & R, Kasturchand Sadasukh v. Samchandre Rampratab, Surajmal & Co.

568-13.—Amin and D, Gajanan Jaydayal, a firm v. Badrinarayen Nathuram, Tyabjee D & Co.

943-16—Mulla & Mulla, Khoja Mithabhai Nathoo, a firm v. Messrs. L H. Blomenstok & Co., a firm, Matu J & M.

981-16.—Captain & V, Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Saleh Mahomed, & anr v. Abdul Kadar Haji Ismail Gool Mahomed, Matu J & M.

871-16.—Captain & V, Rasiklal Maganlal v. Bhagwandas Maganlal, & ors, Edg G W & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP

In the Division Court No. 40.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL.

LIST A (ATTOTNEYS)

T and I J Re Petition for L/A of the property and credits of Bai Jibai deceased—Pirmahomed Rahim Hirji Kanga and Sayani and anr, petitioners v Messrs Kanga and Sayani, applicants, 3-11-16.

709-15—Sabnis and Gore, Ambabai widow v Pandurang Yeshwant Vete and anr 10-11-16.

984-16—Malvi H M and R, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Sudasukh Gambhirchand a firm, Captain and V, 14-11-16.

In Re Indian Cos Act VI of 1882—Ardesir H D and Co, In re the United Sindh Spg and Wvg Mills Ltd (in liquidation) v Messrs Greaves Cotton and Co, petitioning creditors, Parties concerned, To settle Supplimental List of Contributories.

LIST B (COUNSEL).

477-12—Ard HD and Co, Dhanjibhoy Bomanji Patel v Mulji Pradhan and anr, Notice 3-10-13.

887-16—Bhimji and Co, Virji Tejpal v Ramgopal Devichand and anr, Surajmal and Co, 13-11-16.

1190-16—Ardesir H D and Co, Mahomed Ali Mir Makbulali and anr v Fayaz Ali Mir Makbulali and anr, Mirza M and M, 13-11-16.

567-15—Purnanand and Co, Jamkuvahu widow v Haji Essa Hai Abdul Sakoor, Madhowji K and Ch, 14-11-16.

1136-16—Kanga and Sayani, Edoo Rama Nimbadkar v Messrs Trikamji Jivandas a firm, Pandia and Co, 14-11-16.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

415-16—Captain and V, Abdul Latiff Shaik Husein v Pauling and Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co, from 9-11-16 on question of damages.

445-16.—Hiralal & Co., Harichand Mancharam, a firm v. The Bombay Provincial Bank Ld., & anr, Motichand & D, Part heard, 13-16.

822-16.—Manch & N, Shavaksha Nusserwanji Dubash v. Sorabji Rustomji Subedar, Edg G W & Co.

208-16.—Shroff D & D, Dinshawji Hormusji Bottlewalla v. Bai Harakhbai, widow, Purnanand & Co.

1010-15.—Malvi H M & R, Motilal Agiaram v. Ladhuram Dhunraj, Motichand & D

127-15.—Subnis & Gore, Dadamiya Haji Ahmed Khandwani v. Trikamji Jawandas, a firm, Kanga and S.

987-16.—Motichand & D, Rewashanker Jugjiwan v. Thakar Lalji Meowji & ors, Purnanand & Co., Amin & D.

286-16.—Mulla & M, Haji Mirza Ali Akbar Dehdusty v. Haji Mahomed Reza Meghzi & Bro., a firm & anr, Little & Co.

450-16.—Captain & V, Fatmabai, widow v. Shirmbai, widow, Manch & N.

1399-15.—Little & Co., Krishnaji Anant Joshi v. Karsondas Narranji & ors, Mulla & M, Ragh N & Co.

468-16.—Surveyor & Co., Mangoobai, widow v Laxmon Meoghaji Patel & anr, Jeh M & S.

1323-14.—Bhai K & G, Ebji Umarsey, a firm v. Madhavji Virji & ors, Madh K Ch. Shroff D & D.

552-16.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs. Hurnandrai Fulchand, a firm v. Dhunnalal Birdichand & anr, Amin & D.

1333-15.—Payne & Co., Isela Macropole, widow v. Allesandra Macropola, & anr.

413-16.—Nadirsha & D, Chandabai Bayebai Bapuji Malwanker v. Monktabai Malwanker, D J Mantri.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE IN SIND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I most respectfully beg to draw the attention of the Bombay Government to the great hardships which are caused to the people of Sind by section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Whether a particular piece of legislation is good or bad is a question which should not be considered in the abstract. The goodness or badness of a particular law depends on the circumstances of the place in which it is to have effect and on the sort of men who are to administer it. Considered in the abstract the section in question is a preventive measure and relieves the police of the formalities which according to the Indian Penal Code must be complied with before accusing a man of a crime. Consequently the section is a limitation on the liberties of the subjects who can be accused of crimes on mere rumour and suspicion and punished without bringing home to them any specific charge. Hence even considered in the abstract the section is a harsh piece of legislation, but its extreme harshness becomes evident only when the circumstances of the place in which it is applied are considered. Sind is a very backward province and the Western ideas of equality and liberty have not penetrated into the minds of the bulk of the people. The zamindars and the peasants who form three-fourths of the population are dominated completely by old world ideas; jealousy, hatred and revenge reign supreme in their minds. Again the village police-men of Sind are mostly uneducated and unscrupulous; to entrust them with large powers is a very dangerous thing. In the villages of Sind the people are not so much afraid of the Commissioner and the Collectors as they are afraid of the village zamindars (who are sometimes invested with magisterial powers) and the village police-men who mostly work in co-operation with one another. The uneducated village zamindars do not think it their duty to protect the poor humble people of their villages from all harm; on the contrary their notion of headmanship consists in exercising power over their fellows. Again the police-men do not consider themselves servants of the people whose liberties they are to protect but consider themselves the masters of the people over whom they are to rule,—and of course the rule of uneducated people cannot but be tyrannous. Under the circumstances anyone who earns the umbrage of the police or the zamindar of his village is sure to go to jail. Again the Assistant Collectors who try the accused 'badmashes' are generally not sympathetic officers. They are generally guided by the police and the zamindars and hardly take the trouble of knowing the grievances of the humbler people by directly coming in contact with them. Hence there is hardly any protection to the poor 'badmashes' who have offended the village police officers or the village zamindars.

It is a principle of English law that it is better that ten criminals should escape punishment than that one innocent person should suffer punishment. Evidently the principle has been overlooked in enacting section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Indeed the section operates so dreadfully upon the minds of the Sindhi people in general that they would not assert even their elementary rights against the uneducated zamindars and the unscrupulous police-men. All power entails great responsibility and should not be lodged in the hands of uneducated and unscrupulous people. My humble prayer is that the Government should consider the desirability of an early enquiry into the the working of section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code in the province of Sind.

S. J. PIRZADA.

Rambaugh Road, Karachi,
10th November, 1916.

THE LATE PROFESSOR MULLER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I, through the medium of your journal, suggest to all Elphinstonians and to all friends and admirers of the late Professor O. V. Muller to convene a meeting to perpetuate his memory. It has been my pride and my privilege to be his friend and pupil and every Elphinstonian knows what intence pride he took in our College and what a real friend he was to us all.—Yours, etc.,

B. G. N.

ACCIDENT TO THE KING'S STATUE.

An unfortunate and untoward accident has happened at Raipur to the pedestal of the statue of the King-Emperor which was in course of erection. This marble statue is the gift to the Raipur town of the Maharajadhiraj Kamal Sing Deo, Feudatory Chief of Kanker and it was arranged that Sir Benjamin Robertson, the Chief Commissioner, would unveil it early in December next.

The work of erection of the statue which was being done under the direct supervision of the Political Agent had been entrusted to one Mr. Holmes, a contractor of Bilaspur. Some defects were found in the work on account of which orders were given to set the thing right. While the workmen were engaged in replacing the big heavy stone basement in the right position, it came down violently and cracked and has practically become useless.

The whole work will have to be done anew and the unveiling ceremony has had to be indefinitely postponed.

In view of the German practice of sinking ships of all nationalities on their right without reference to the nature of the cargo, no value can be attached any longer to the German lists of contraband. The Government of India are therefore no longer publishing revisions of such lists since no further purpose would be gained.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT BLACKMAIL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged Rustomji Byramji, (35), a Parsi and Khamokhan Karimbux, a Mahomedan, with cheating and inducing Nusserwanji Dorabji Postmaster (38), a Parsi, employed as a clerk in the National Bank of India to deliver to them a gold watch and a gold chain together worth Rs. 150 belonging to him and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence.

The complainant in his evidence said that he remembered the 10th instant, and about 7-45 p.m. he was going along the Kennedy Sea Face from the Churchgate Station towards the Marine Lines Station when a Hindu boy of 14 or 15 went up to him and asked for some money as he was hungry. His replies to the complainant's questions made the latter suspicious and so he refused him any money. The complainant then went into the station and as there was yet some time for the train he walked along the Sea Face towards Marine Lines. As he was returning to the Churchgate Station he met the Hindu boy again who asked for some money whereupon he pushed him. Suddenly the two accused came from behind and the first accused caught his hands while the second quickly unbuttoned his garments.

The first accused then slapped the boy and asked him (the complainant) to accompany them to their Inspector. He refused to go without readjusting his dress. Then, as a Parsi who was passing by and to whom he called out said that he should go quietly having been arrested under compromising conditions he followed them quietly up to the Tennis Courts of the Bombay Gymkhana taking them for Policemen. The first accused then took down his name and address and asked him what his income was. The Hindu boy was in the other accused's custody. The accused then took him further along the road leading into New Marine Lines and tied up the boy to the railing of a bungalow. The accused then searched him and the first accused took out his purse and scanned its contents with the help of his electric torch. He took out his visiting card. The first accused then took out his gold watch and chain and asked him if it was real gold. The purse, watch and chain were returned to him but his card was kept back. Then the accused took the boy and the complainant further on and the first accused said that the latter appeared to be a gentleman but he could not let him go as the "paravala" meaning the second accused was there. As he (the complainant) had committed a wicked deed the Inspector would require Rs. 2,000 to let him off. The complainant refusing to pay, the accused said that they would accept Rs. 200 then, provided he agreed to pay them Rs. 1,800 in instalments in eight or ten days. The complainant agreed to the proposal as he was still in a "shameful condition". He asked the accused to take him to his house on Sleater Road, and they agreed to do so. When they reached Dhobi Talao, the first accused hailed a victoria in which all four seated themselves.

The further hearing was adjourned till the 30th instant.

NEGLIGENT MOTOR DRIVER.

GETS A FINE OF RS. 100

At the Mazagon Police Court, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Inspector Guider charged Husseinkhan Nirkhan, driver of motor car No. 3542, with rash and negligent driving on the 19th October.

The facts of the case are that on the day in question at about nine o'clock in the evening the accused was driving his motor car and was going from Samuel Street to Noor Bag. When he crossed the Sandhurst Road he saw a wedding procession coming out of Jail Road on the Sandhurst Road, and as the queue of the procession was still on the Jail Road along which he himself had to proceed he took his motor car to the right hand side of the road and proceeded along the Jail Road as the left of the road was occupied by the procession when at the entrance to the Jail Road a man named Bhula Bhairu was knocked down and the front wheel on the right side of the car passed over his leg. The accused then drove off, but was afterwards stopped by a policeman on duty and brought back to the scene of the occurrence and had the injured man removed to the hospital, where he is still under treatment.

Greater care and precaution said the Magistrate in his judgment was required of him, which the accused did not exercise. It was his duty to stop the car at once, but he did not do so. The court could not allow such conduct on the part of motorists. In this case, however, there was some indication that the injured man was drunk and it may be that he was partly to be blamed. But this, in the Magistrate's opinion in no way affected the liability of the accused, who, he said, was undoubtedly negligent in not having regard to the traffic on the road, especially as he was on the wrong side. He therefore, convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

LORRY DRIVER FIND RS. 15.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector D'Souza charged Narayan Sakaram, driver of a motor lorry belonging to Messrs. Mathuradas Mills Co., with driving his lorry on the 3rd instant, rashly and negligently so as to collide with Tram No. 37 proceeding from Bori Bunder to Dhobi Talao at Cruickshank Road.

The accused pleading guilty was fined Rs. 15 and the same endorsed in his license.

THEFT OF A WATER-PROOF COAT.

CARPENTER FINED RS. 35.

Before the same Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Gole charged Sakoor Gani, a carpenter working in the docks with having had on the 16th November in his possession a waterproof coat worth Rs. 75 which was reasonably believed to have been stolen by him since he offered no satisfactory explanation for his possession of it.

The accused was defended by Mr. Chhatrapati, pleader.

The accused in his defence said that he found the coat in a ship berthed in No. 5 Alexandra Docks, which he went to deliver at the stores.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 35 or in default 2 weeks' imprisonment.

THIS

FANFARE

ANNOUNCES

the approach of Bombay's Patriotic Carnival. List, then make some Notes.

1. The Monster Lucky Bag opens on Monday next, November 20th, at 4-30 p.m. in the Grounds adjoining the Town Hall. H. E. The Governor and Lady Willingdon will arrive at the opening in State.

2. The Great War Sale opens in the Town Hall on Tuesday at 4-30. H. E. The Governor and Lady Willingdon will be present. The Greatest Auction Sale ever held in India will be continued on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next from 4-30 to 8 p.m. and 9-30 to 11 p.m. each day. The Lots will be on view on Monday, November 20th, from 4 to 12 p.m.

3. A Parcel delivery and forwarding office will be established for the delivery of goods to any part of Bombay and up-country at moderate charges.

4. There will be a special Private View Day of the articles for sale in the Auction and prizes in the Monster Lucky Bag To-morrow (Sunday) 19th November, from 4-30 to 8 p.m. Entrance fee Re. 1. Catalogues at 8 annas each will be then available. Season Tickets are not applicable to this day, which has been arranged by special request.

5. The Merry Side-Shows will be in the Town Hall Gardens. The Vaudeville Theatre for the Concerts and Entertainments will be in the Elphinstone Circle Gardens where the Bands will also play. Here too will be a Jumble Stall, containing Remnants dear to the heart of bargain hunters.

6. SEASON TICKETS admitting bearer to all parts for the whole period Rs. 3. Daily Tickets of Admission to the Auction Sale and Lucky Bag Annas 8. Daily Tickets to the Fete only Re. 1. Tickets can be obtained at the entrances.

P.S.—Everything realised goes to the War Fund.

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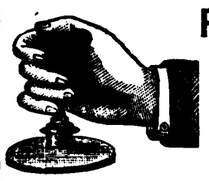

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FRANCE'S DEBT TO BRITISH FLEET.

ACADEMICIAN'S TRIBUTE.

(Later than the Mail.)

The annual meeting of the five Academies which make up the Institut de France was held in Paris on Oct. 26, and was attended by the King of Montenegro, the Duke of Alva and the other Spanish Academicians and leaders of thought who are now on a visit to France. In accordance with custom, a paper was read by one member of each of the five Academies The reprsentative of the Academie Francaise was M. Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies. He entitled his address "Our Duties," and he defined these duties as follows:—

To remain united.
To know Germany better.
To make France better known.
Not to forget.
To foresee.

One of the great advantages of the German system, said M. Deschanel, was that the universities and the army worked together. In France they remain separated. In Germany everything had a national purpose. The army and navy, banks, factories and business offices all contributed to the same end. There was no antagonism between German science and German militarism. The spirit of the army was the same as that of the nation.

Contemporary Germany claimed supremacy in science, but in the great majority of cases she copied the inventions of others. France was her equal in mathematics, astronomy and physics, and she was first in medicine, surgery and physiology. It was the duty of the Academicians to spread a knowledge of the real France, its tender family life, its wonderful women and children, and the Graeco-Latin culture which had impregnated the whole race with heroism and virtue.

JUTLAND BATTLE.

M. L. E. Bertin, formerly Director of Naval Constructions, who spoke on behalf of the Academy of Science, discussed naval warfare in the North Sea. After describing the battle off the coast of Jutland on May 31, he said the result of this engagement was to prove that the German Fleet, even in full force, could not show itself without risking disaster. The best proof of this was that when Admiral von Scheer next came out, on July 19, he had only fifteen or sixteen big ships instead of thirty-two. The defeat on May 31 seemed to have put an end, for a long time to come, to the list of naval encounters in the North Sea.

Although she was under the most pacific Government which ever ruled her, M. Bertin, added, Great Britain had never lost sight of the necessities of her naval position. Great Britain escaped the danger of untimely economy, which nearly wrecked the French Army and Navy. When the crisis came her Navy was ready for it.

"To Great Britain's Fleet," said M. Bertin in conclusion, "we owe something more than the mastery of the North Sea; we owe the opportunity to devote the whole of our manufacturing resources to turning out the artillery with which we were unprovided in 1914. We may regret that our flag was not flown in Sir John Jellicoe's battle line by a division of fine new battleships, but, on reflection, we begin to realise that the place of the broadsides of 14-inch shells, which might have overwhelmed a few more of Admiral von Scheer's vessels, was very completely taken by the projectiles showered on the German front at Verdun and on the Somme.

"Under different forms, our forces are directed to the same purpose. The British Fleet in the North Sea has protected our divisions in their trenches. We shall never be able to give adequate expression to the gratitude we owe to the British Fleet."

Prior to leaving for India Mr. Polak with Mr. Modh, a well-known passive resister, was the guest of the Indian National Association, Zanzibar, for a couple of days so long as the boat by which Mr. Polak was to sail remained in the harbour. He was the receipent of a good many reception parties from the varioues institutions such as the National Association, the Arya Samaj, the Panjabhaj Sports Club and the Agakhan Council. Mr. Polak has been appointed as the delegate for the present session of the Indian National Congress to represent the British Indian Community of the Zanzibar Protectorate.

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

(22nd Sunday after Trinity, 19th November.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral, St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street—Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion,—Choral—Tours in C., Hymns— 7, 219, 315, 161; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service, 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—26 and 27 Chants; Hymns 218, 26, 170. Collections for Choir Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m., and War Litany 7-0 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Preacher Rev. J. B. Glass.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: English Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A., (Incumbant), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A., Rev. J. H. Robinson, M.A. Marathi—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A., Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari. English Services—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church expenses and the poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road, Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain Rev. W. A. Sawtell, 7-0 a.m. Matins; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church opposite Prince's Dock Chaplain (Vacant) 9-15 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion 7 p.m., Evensong Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road, Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter)—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi), 9 a.m. Matins; (Gujarati) 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-0 a.m., Holy Eucharist and Hymns 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland). Apollo Street, Fort, Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B.D. 9-30 a.m., (Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher, Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nicambe English Service, 8-30 a.m., Evening Service in Marathi 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham, 9-45 a.m., Sunday School 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 Evening Service. A cordial welcome to all.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Naval and Garrison Church (Cooperage, Fort.).—Harvest Festival Services will be held on Sunday, 19th instant, 9 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. E. Hart; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff: 5 p.m., Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff: 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; Sunday School at 3 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission (Minister Rev. S. Rahator)—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m., Elphinston Road, Parel; 6-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel (Tamil and Telagu Service.)

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 1 a.m., Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m., Goodwill. Agripada 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service, Preacher: Rev. S. G. Gaikwad.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba Minister Rev. E. P. Blackaby, 9 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services Sunday 6-30 p.m.; Saturday 6-30 p.m.; 5-15 Sabbath School; Wednesday 6-30 p.m, Bible Study and Prayer Meeting, Pastors; G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi, Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. de Monte, 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30, Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Masses 6 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9 a.m., Evening Service, 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Masses, 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m. and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon. Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa. Masses 7 and 8-30.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra 9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses: 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m. Mass; 5-30 Evening Service.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 7 a.m., Mass with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Colaba.—8 a.m., Mass and Sermon: 6-30 p.m., Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses: 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar: Acting Vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30 and 9 a.m., Evening Service, 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses; 6-30 and 8 a.m.

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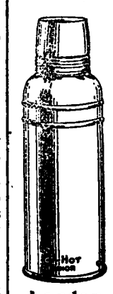

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THE CAUSES OF THE WAR.

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

On October 23, Viscount Grey, who was the guest at a luncheon at the Hotel Cecil of the Foreign Press Association, dealt with the causes of the war and the conditions upon which alone the future peace of the country could be secured.

Viscount Grey said: First let me thank the president of your association for the kind terms in which he has introduced me to you. He has been many years amongst us. He knows us well, he has done his part in bringing about the friendship and good feeling between his country and ours. He has seen it now made not merely a friendship but an alliance, strengthened by the sufferings we are going through together and the victories we are obtaining together—(cheers)—and I trust that after this war he may remain long among us to enjoy a continuing sense of the friendship and good feeling between our two countries. And let me say to all that in the time of war such as this we do value the presence amongst us of a body of men belonging to other countries, both allied and neutral, who will faithfully represent what they find to be our feeling, and will send out to the world a faithful picture of this country in the great struggle through which it is passing, who will speak the truth, and if they can succeed not only in speaking the truth, which is comparatively easy, but in getting the truth believed through the world, will have rendered the greatest possible service we can ask of them.

Our president said I was to make an historic speech. Will he and you forgive me if I say I doubt whether any historic speech can be made while the war is actually in progress. After the war very likely, but while the war is in progress the real historic work is being done in the offices of the general staffs of the Allied countries and on the battlefield where our soldiers are fighting. Words can be but little, but the work done by the general staffs at headquarters, and by the armies in the field, and by the navies on the sea, that is really the work that is making history.

We have had since the beginning of the war two or three notable speeches. First of all there was a great speech by Monsieur Briand in the French Chamber. Next in time there was the interview given by Mr. Lloyd George to a Press correspondent, and then in this country the speech by the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, in the House of Commons; and lately we have had the note struck just as firmly in Petrograd by an official communique I think under the auspices of the Minister of the Interior. Those speeches have given to the world the note and tone and feeling of the Allies at this moment. I endorse all that they have said, but this afternoon, for a few moments, I would like to talk not indeed about the actual conditions of peace, which can only be stated and formulated by the Allies together and not by any one of them separately but about the general object which the Allies must secure in this war.

BEGINNING OF WAR.

To do that I would ask you to recall a thing we must never forget: how the war came about. If we are to approach peace in the proper spirit it can only be by recalling and never forgetting what was the real cause of the war. Some people say we need not go back on that old ground now. Everybody knows it. Well you cannot go back on it too often. It affects the conditions of peace. Germany talks of peace; her statesmen talk of peace to-day. What sort of peace do they talk of? They say Germany must have guarantees against being attacked again. If this war had been forced on Germany that would have been a logical statement. It is precisely because it was not forced upon Germany, but forced by Germany upon Europe that it is the Allies who must have guarantees for future peace. (Cheers.)

In July, 1914, no one thought of attacking Germany. It is said Russia was the first to mobilise. That, I understand, is what is alleged in Germany as the justification for the statement that the war was not an aggressive war on Germany's part, but was forced upon her. Russia never made the mobilisation of which Germany complained until Germany had refused a conference, and never made it until after a report, appeared in Germany that Germany had ordered mobilisation, and that report was telegraphed to Petrograd. As a matter of fact it was the story of 1870 over again. The preparations for war, not merely the preparation of material, were preparatory steps to an advance in Berlin to a stage beyond that of any other country. Then when the chosen moment came the manoeuvre was made to procure some other country to take a defensive step, and when that defensive step was taken, then to resent it with an ultimatum which made war inevitable. The same thing with the invasion of Belgium. Strategic railways had been made in Germany; the whole plan of campaign of the German Staff was to attack through Belgium. Now the Germans are representing that they had to attack through Belgium because other people had planned to attack through Belgium. I would like nothing better than to see the statements that the Russian mobilisation was an aggressive, and not a defensive, measure, and that any other Power than Germany had planned to attack through Belgium, investigated before any independent and impartial tribunal.

HIDING THE TRUTH.

The German organisation is very successful in some things, but in nothing more than in preventing the truth reaching their people, and in succeeding in presenting to them the point of view which is not that of the truth. As for the statement that war was forced on Germany. When England proposed a conference, when Russia, France, and Italy accepted a conference, when four Powers offered a conference and one Power refused it, is it the Powers who offered the conference which were forcing war or the Power which refused it? The Emperor of Russia offered The Hague Tribunal. When one Sovereign offers The Hague Tribunal and another ignores it, is it the Sovereign who offers a reference to The Hague who is forcing war? On the very eve of war France gave her pledge to respect the neutrality of Belgium if Germany would not violate it. We asked for such a pledge. Was it the Power which asked for the pledge and the Power which gave the pledge which were responsible for the violation of the neutrality of Belgium or the Power which refused, I say, and every Belgian knows it to be true, as well as every Frenchman and Englishman, that never at any time was there a suggestion that an English or French soldier should enter Belgium unless it were to defend Belgium from the violation of her neutrality, first undertaken by Germany. Why was it that all efforts to avoid war in July, 1914, failed? Because you cannot have peace without goodwill, and because in Berlin there was the will to war and not the will to peace. (Cheers.)

CROWN PRINCE'S REFLECTIONS.

And just lately, I think to an American, the Crown Prince has deplored the loss of life which is caused by this war. Yes; it was because we knew what the sufferings of war must be, because we knew how terrible a thing war let loose in Europe would be, that we tried to avoid it in July, 1914. Then was the time to be penetrated with a sense of all that war would mean. It is precisely because we knew then what it must mean that we tried to avoid war,

> It is because we have had this terrible experience now on the Continent of Europe—we and our Allies—of what war does mean, that we are determined that the war shall not end till we can be sure that at any rate the generations which come after us and our nations in future shall not be subject to such a terrible trial again. (Loud cheers.)

What was the plan—the German plan? I saw a statement in the Press the other day that a German officer had recognised that Germany had failed this time, but in ten years she was going to succeed. The German plan was to be a short, successful war. The war was all thought out in Berlin on a plan, and there was a time-table—so long to get to Paris, so long to defeat France, so long afterwards to defeat Russia, And England! The plan was that England was to be kept out of the war, but if England should enter the war it was not thought that the Expeditionary Force which we had available would be enough to upset the enemy plan. People who are militarists, whose ideas and whose thoughts run solely on military considerations, people who are material, forget to estimate—indeed, they cannot estimate—the spirit and the soul which exists in nations when they are attacking a foe for their lives. The plan was that Russia and France were to be defeated and England was to be isolated and disgraced. We must never forget, as we go through this war, that an offer was made to us to keep out of the war. We were asked by the German Government to engage to remain neutral on certain conditions. We were asked to condone the violation of the neutrality of Belgium—because that is what the offer came to—though we were obliged by treaty to uphold it. We were also asked to give Germany a free hand to take whatever she liked of French colonies. That is practically what the offer was. That is why I say that the plan was not only to isolate us, but to disgrace us. I would ask any neutral to put it to himself: What would have been the future of this country if the British Government had for a moment accepted such an offer? We might have had an Army and a Navy, but there would have been no morale, no spirit in the nation. We should have had the contempt of the whole world. (Cheers).

GERMAN AIMS.

Happily tactics so gross as those did not succeed, and I need not recall what the reply of the British Government was, nor what the spirit of the nation was at the opening of the war. (Cheers). We should not think merely of what the German says to-day. It is worth while looking back at the exhibition of her Government and people when the war started. Then we saw something of their real mind, and there was a certain Professor Ostwald in Germany who unburdened himself, again I think to an American, in August, 1914. He called himself a pacificist, and this is how he described the German aims. It was a long interview, but in it occurred these two things: Germany was to dictate peace to the rest of Europe, and the principle of the absolute sovereignty of the individual nations must be given up. Do not let us forget that that was the spirit in which this war was begun. What is the spirit in which the war is being carried on by the Allies to-day? I take it from the words of the Prime Minister the other day:

> We shall fight until we have established the supremacy of right over force, free development under equal conditions, and each in accordance with its own genius, of all the States, great and small, which build up the family of civilised mankind. (Cheers).

Into this struggle we have put rightly and necessarily all our resources—all our wealth, all our material, all our labour—and now when we have had time, because it needed time, to equip and train a large army, we are putting all the best life-blood of the nation, shedding it on the Continent, side by side with our Allies, in emulation with them, stimulated by the courage and self-sacrifice which they are showing in defence of their own countries, shedding it because we know that their cause and ours is one. To the end we stand or fail together. The separation of one from the other means the destruction of the one separated, and not its safety. For all of us unity is essential, not merely to victory, but to our future life and success.

Germany is trying, and has been throughout the war, to separate one from the other, in order to realise her aims. Not a week passes that does not confirm our resolve to go through with our Allies to the end of the war, and after the war I trust the memory of the sufferings we have undergone together, the memory of the joint courage which is carrying us through—and all that we have been through—will be a perpetual bond of alliance and sympathy between our Governments and our peoples. (Cheers).

OPPORTUNITY FOR NEUTRALS.

Now, I should like to say one word on another subject. Looking to the future after the war, what is it that neutrals can do? The other day I wrote this to a correspondent who sounded me on the subject:

> I believe the best work neutrals can do for the moment is to work up opinion for such an agreement between the nations as will prevent a war like this from happening again.
>
> If nations had been united in such an agreement and prompt and resolute to insist in July, 1914, that the dispute must be referred to a conference, or to The Hague, and that the Belgian Treaty must be observed, there would have been no war. (Cheers).

I would ask neutrals to observe that belligerent countries, fighting as we are to-day for our very existence—fighting, it is true, for victory with a daily increasing prospect of seeing that victory brought nearer, but still knowing that if we stop short of victory we stop short of everything for which we are fighting—cannot be expected to spend much time in developing ideas of what can be done, after victory is secured. But neutrals can do it, and it is interesting to observe that not only President Wilson but also Mr. Hughes, the candidate for the Presidency of the United States, are supporting a league which has already sprung into existence supported by various distinguished people with the object not of interfering between the belligerents in this war, but of getting ready for some international association after this war is over which shall do its part in making peace secure in future.

I would like to say that, though we may have little time to give to such ideas ourselves while we are engaged in this struggle I think that is a work in neutral countries upon which we should all look with favour and with hope.

> Only bear this in mind, that if the nations of the world after this war are to do something more effective than they were ever able to do before this war, to combine themselves for the common object of preserving peace, they must be prepared not to undertake more than they are able to uphold by force, and to see when the time of crisis comes that it is upheld by force. (Cheers).

In other words, we would say to neutrals who are occupying themselves with this question, in a colloquial phrase, that we are in favour of it, but with the understanding that we shall ask them when the time comes for them to make any demand for such a thing, "Will you play up when the times comes?" (Cheers).

It is not merely the sign-manual of Sovereigns or Presidents that is required, but it must also have behind it the force of national sentiment. The object of this league is, as I understand it, to insist upon treaties being kept, and some other settlement than war being tried before recourse to war. In July, 1914, there was no such league in existence. Supposing a generation hence such a condition of things as in July, 1914, recurs, and there is such a league in existence. Everything will depend upon whether the national sentiment behind it is so penetrated by the lessons of this war as to feel that in the future each nation, although not immediately concerned in the dispute, is yet interested, and vitally interested, in doing something, even if it be by force, to keep the peace. (Cheers).

METHODS OF WAR.

But there must be more than that. You must have some agreement after this war is over as to the methods under which war is to be conducted. (Cheers). Germany complains of our methods in this war. She complains of our blockade. From the very beginning Germany did her utmost to prevent food from reaching this country. In the early stages of the war she sank two neutral ships bringing food to this country. It does not lie with her to complain of our blockade. But what about other methods—the new methods which have been introduced—the sowing of mines indiscriminately upon the high seas, to the danger equally of neutrals and belligerents, the firing of shells into defenceless coast towns?—because you must remember that what is required, according to the German official communiques to convert an Allied town on the coast into a fortress, is not the provision of guns in it, not the presence of troops, but merely the fact that it has been fired upon by a German cruiser. (Laughter). Then the use of poisonous gas in war, which nobody would have believed possible if the Germans had not begun it, which nobody thought of using until the Germans began it. In the Gallipoli Peninsula, neither we nor the French used gas, because we would not be the first to introduce it anywhere. That has been brought into the war. Then there is the sinking of merchant vessels and the destruction of the passengers and crews. There are also the acts committed in Belgium and other Allied territory in German occupation, some of which have been the subject of investigation and report, and which to public knowledge are in breach of all the laws and conventions of war and of the most elementary dictates of humanity.

One thing more of which we hear very little, of which we do not know the full story. Since Turkey entered the war she has been the vassal of Germany. Probably neutral nations know more of the story than we do, but enough has leaked through to make it clear that there has gone on, and is still going on, in Turkey, on a scale unprecedented even in that country, and with horrors unequalled before, an attempt to exterminate the Christian population of Turkey—horrors which Germany could have prevented, and which could only have gone on with her toleration. Perhaps some day some neutral nation which knows the whole story will make it known to the world.

THE GREATEST ANARCHIST.

All these things have been happening during this war. What a prospect it opens for the future! Are all the researches of science to continue to be devoted after this war to the inventing of means to destroy the human race, with no restriction whatever on their use? It is a prospect which threatens civilisation and the existence of the race itself.

In letting loose these things and in introducing them into war, Germany has been the great anarchist who has let loose on the world a greater and a more terrible anarchy than any individual anarchist ever dreamt of. (Cheers).

Unless there is some means of restraining these things future war will, by the developments of science, be made even more terrible and horrible than this war, because Germany has thrown down all the barriers which civilisation had previously built up, so as to keep the horrors of war within bounds. Neutral nations have an interest in seeing that something is done to ensure that there shall be rules which are kept in future wars—rules which shall be so laid down and supported that it will be clear that any nation which departs from them will be regarded by the whole world as the enemy of the human race and have the whole world against her.

The indiscriminate use of high explosives to destroy great cities and combatants and non-combatants alike, all those things which have been done in this war—the introduction of poisonous gas and the introduction, perhaps, of disease—it will need all the efforts, not only of belligerents, but of neutrals, after this war is over, to see that the barriers necessary to secure that the inventions of science are used in the future in the air, on the land, on the water, and under the water, not for the destruction of mankind but for its welfare to see that all nations shall recognise some responsibility to prevent outbreaks of war, and that if there be war it shall be conducted by rules at least as humane as those which our ancestors observed, and which Germany to-day has disregarded and thrown to the winds. That is a matter in which the whole human race is interested.

OPPRESSION OF PRUSSIAN MILITARISM.

In this country, and in the countries of the Allies, it is brought home to us day by day that there are hundreds and thousands of homes to which, indeed, victory may bring a sense of pride and satisfaction, but to which it can never bring just the same gladness and joy in life that existed in those homes before the war. Thousands of young men, one young life after another, go to the front and mount in spirit to heights of nobleness and courage to which in ordinary times even a long life gives no opportunity of attaining and on those heights many of them pass away, leaving often some record of the spirit in which they have met their death which makes us doubly proud of them though it adds to the poignancy of grief and the sense of sorrow and loss. They are succeeded by others and yet by others, and they will be as long as the effort is required—a long procession from all our countries of men who die but who do not fail, because their life and the manner of their death is a glorious success.

This generation in its prime is giving its life, but it is giving it that the older generation now amongst us may live out its years after this war in peace, freedom and honour, and that the generation which is now children, and generations yet to come, may enjoy life and develop their national life free from the stifling oppression and domination of Prussian militarism.

For years before this war, we were living under the deepening shadow of Prussian militarism, extending itself over the whole of Germany, and then extending itself over whole Continent. There must be no peace except a peace which is going to ensure that the nations of Europe will live in the future free from that shadow, will live in the open air, and in the light of freedom. For that we are contending. We know that if mankind has any birthright, as we believe it has the birthright of peace and liberty, then our cause is just and right, because it is for that we are fighting. If we are asked how long the struggle is to continue we reply it must continue till these things are secured, and if it be hard that the present generation in its prime should be called upon to sacrifice all that it has for the sake of the future of the nation and the generations that come after, it is our determination, which the progress of the war but deepens, in common with that of our Allies, to continue the war till we have made it certain that the Allies in common shall have achieved the success which must and ought to be theirs, till they have secured the future peace of the whole continent of Europe, and until they have made it clear that all the sacrifices we have made shall not have been made in vain. (Loud cheers.)

FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

M. Paul Cambon, replying to the toast of the Ambassadors, said that the community of sentiment between the Allies and their aspirations and views were absolutely alike. The war was not, on their part one of ambition, but for the defence and preservation of Europe from the despotism of militarism. Attempts had been made by Germany to induce Europe to believe that the Allies were waging a war of aggression, and that the Germans were defending their country, but that was not so. The Allies were fighting against a vassalage of the worst kind. They were grouped in a solid unity against the pretensions of Germany to universal dominion, and they would continue the war until those pretensions were defeated. When the war was over, the union which was now so strong between them must continue to exist. It was the sole way by which the liberties of the world could be preserved. (Loud cheers.)

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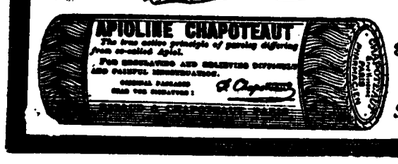

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WOMEN'S BRAVEST WAR WORK.

HIGH-EXPLOSIVE LOADING.

Mr. Hall Caine, who has visited many of the greater munition works in the London area, has written a few articles on the great work that has been done, especially by women. The first describes in detail a visit to the whole of the Woolwich workshops. The part dealing with the danger zone is given below.

Everybody knows that a shell is not merely a lump of dead steel, but a living reservoir of compounds which have been brought up from the bowels of the earth and transformed into terrible explosives. Everybody knows, too, that somewhere the womb of the shell has to be loaded with its deadly charge. Therefore there ought not to be any question of exciting public alarm (there is no reasonable cause for it), or any fear of betraying a secret to the enemy (it is no secret), if—as evidence of the moral and physical courage of the daughters of Britain, and as an example of the bravest single thing woman does for the war, risking her life at home even as man risks his life in the field—I describe the scene of what is known as the danger zone at Woolwich.

This section of the Arsenal is at some distance from the factories, and we drive to it in a motor-car. The day has closed in by now, the darkness has fallen, and the moon is rising. We travel over a kind of marsh to a promontory that seems to have the river running about it. The long stretch of dark road is jealously guarded. At one moment the car stops and the face of a guard appears at the window. He asks for any matches, cigarettes, and knives we may carry about with us. After we have emptied our pockets of such combustibles our car is permitted to proceed. There is another long stretch of dark road (between wooden sheds, probably magazines for the storage of munitions) which reminds us of the rutted ways through the log-built villages on the steppes of Russia, and then we draw up at an open door from which the pale red of electric light is streaming.

SAFETY ZONE BOUNDARY LINE.

A moment later we are in the women's cloak-room, with its many rails (all full) for coats and hats. Here we take off our superfluous clothing, for the night air is warm, and at a low footboard which is the boundary line of the safety and danger zones, put rubber shoes over our boots lest the grit of the streets should strike fire from something within. And then, feeling as we felt when we walked in Oriental slippers into the Mosque of Omar on the site of the Temple of Solomon, we pass into a far more impressive and tremendous scene.

It is broad encampment of small one-storey wooden houses or huts separated from each other by a liberal space, and having wide streets between, with raised causeways on either side. Down the middle of the streets are lines of hooded and darkened lamps at long and unequal intervals. But the streets here are not for traffic. Within this zone there is hardly a sound or sign of motion. The moon is now shining and in the distance under its slow-growing light, we see the shadowy figures of women workers in their khaki gowns and caps moving noiselessly about like nuns. We could almost imagine that out of the noise and tumult, the thud and roar of the forges behind us, with their tall chimneys showing black against the steel-grey sky, we have passed into the calm rest and silent atmosphere of some open-air convent.

A Zeppelin might drop a bomb on this noiseless place without doing much mischief. But what of the peril within itself, and the courage required to work in it? We walk along our causeway until we come to one of the detached wooden huts. The door is open (for fresh air is wanted) and electric light is streaming out of it. A dozen women are sitting within at two oblong tables, weighing and measuring out in little brass scales, like a chemists's, with all the care of apothecaries, small quantities of black, green, yellow and bluish powder (which recall in their volcanic colouring the lakes of Kruisivik and the pits of Caltanasetta) and then pouring them into the open mouths of half empty shells that stand upright by their sides.

RESPIRATORS FOR WAIST-BANDS.

They talk very little—indeed, hardly at all. Perhaps their work requires all their attention; perhaps their spirits are under the spell of the deadly things they are dealing with. Some of them are wearing over their mouths and nostrils light green veils that are like the veils of Arab women inverted; others, in their indifference to danger, have tucked their respirators into their waist-bands, and are working with nostrils and mouths exposed.

It is not for long we can bear to look on a scene like this, so fearfully charged with spiritual as well as physical tragedy, and when we step back to the causeway outside we breathe more freely. It is still very quiet. The moonlight is now shining clear on the wraithlike figures which are moving silently to and fro in their rubber slippers.

Is it only an effect of the strained and perhaps disordered condition of one's nerves at sight of these brave and fearless women filling with deadly explosives the shells that are soon to batter down the trenches of the enemy who lies in wait behind them to kill their husbands and lovers on the battlefield, that as one stands in the breathless silence of this sombre spot one thinks one hears the low, deep, far-off booming of the great guns across the sea?

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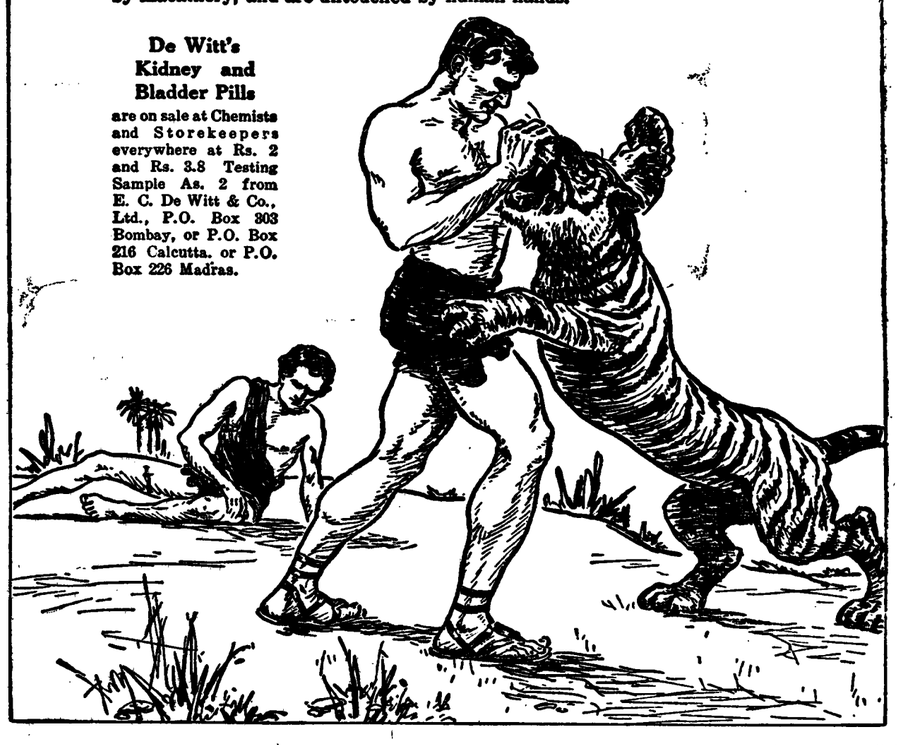

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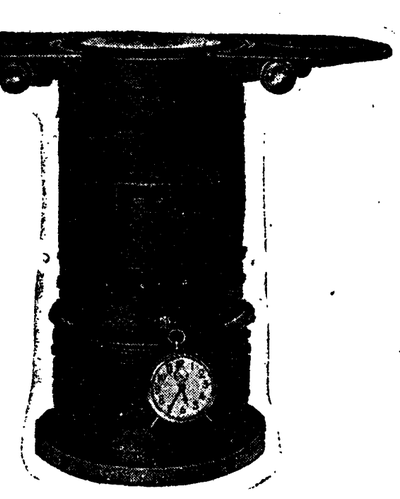

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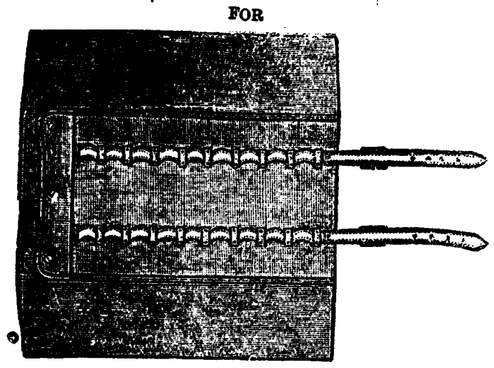

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MORALS AND THE STAGE.

GEN. SMITH DORRIEN ON HIS CAMPAIGN.

General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, speaking on October 24, at the Aldwych Club, said the reason he started his crusade against the undesirable tone in certain stage performances was that large numbers of men had been prevented from taking their places in the fighting line by a preventible disease, and this was becoming very serious.

He fully realized that our best theatres were managed by men who insisted on keeping a high tone, and who had already done an enormous amount for the purity of the stage. The whole nation ought to realize what generosity the theatrical profession had extended to the Army, and what a very great deal they had done in the cause of patriotism. What he claimed was that in a certain few stages there were allowed indecent performances which directly produced immorality. The main portion of his charge referred to music-halls, revues, cinema halls, and printed matter.

The state of affairs in cinema halls and on the films was really very serious. (Hear, hear.). He had evidence from all parts that the evils and wickedness in some of those cinema halls was of a very serious and detrimental character. He had also gathered that the cinema halls and music-halls in the provinces were considerably worse than they were in London.

People who had criticized him had, on the whole, been very kind, but there was one the other day who wrote:—"Though Smith-Dorrien was undoubtedly a good fighter, he did not make a name on the field of battle, and he must not be allowed to correct that omission at the expense of the theatres and halls." One thing he hoped they would acquit him of was that he had taken up that campaign with the idea of bringing his name before the public. It was an unenviable thing to fight, and it was a thing the least bit likely to bring any glory to the person who conducted the campaign

"Other writers," he continued, "have compared me with Mrs. Ormiston Chant. Then I have been coupled with the Bishop of London as the 'Heavenly Twins.' I can assure you that I am very proud of it. I have every sympathy with the Bishop of London. He is conducting his campaign against immorality on totally different lines from mine. I have never had any sort of communication with him on the subject. I don't concern myself with what happens in the next world to those who give way to immorality. I merely concern myself with the detetiorating effects of the disease and the effects it will have upon the Empire, handicapping men in fulfilling their duties to the Empire. Immorality is a weed impossible to stamp out. Why should we encourage its growth and help it to undermine the stamina of the Empire? This low tone of which I complain is directly affecting the standard of respect for women, and this at a time when the war has shown us womanhood in her true light."

General Smith-Dorrien added that he was puzzled as to how to remedy matters. If we could get a strong and continuous pressure of public opinion, reforms might be brought about. The problem was a very difficult one to solve, but he was convinced that the Censor might do a great deal more than he did. If he was only encouraged and felt that public opinion wanted stronger treatment.

It was intimated that a reply to some of General Smith-Dorrien's criticisms would be given at a later meeting by Mr. Cochran, of the Ambassadors Theatre, who was present.

PROPOSED BURMA UNIVERSITY.

PROGRESS OF THE SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

RANGOON, Nov. 16.

The Government resolution on the annual report on Public Instruction in Burma has the following interesting item on the proposed Burma University:

Undoubtedly one of the most pressing educational needs of Burma is the creation of a Provincial University. The number of students on the rolls of the Government College, Rangoon, continues to increase rapidly and on the 31st March, 1916, was 567 as compared with 391 in the year previous. The number attending the Baptist College also shows a steady increase. On arrival in Burma Sir Harcourt Butler found that the draft bill for the creation of a University in Burma was well advanced but owing to financial stringency there was no immediate progress. Fearing further postponement might endanger the success of the scheme he pressed for the passing of the Bill and for early formation of the University from the materials already available in the buildings, staff and organisation of the two existing colleges, the University to be expanded to its original dimensions as soon as finances permitted. His honour did not consider a University on this modified scale to be worthy of the province of Burma but in deference to strong local feeling expressed, agreed to the proposal. The Bill has since been submitted to the Government of India and was subject to discussion during the recent visit of Sir Harcourt Butler to Simla with the result that the scheme is now at an advanced stage. The ultimate needs of the University have been considered as well as the pressing need for its early constitution. A deputation consisting of Mr. Hunter and late Mr. Sevon Morris has visited the principal Universities in India and their report on the nature of buildings required for the complete scheme is available. Early steps are being taken for the acquisition of an additional site and it is anticipated the long cherished dream of a University for Burma will shortly be realised and in few years a commencement will be made to erect the University and other buildings necessary for its full development.

REFORM IN EDUCATION.

LORD HALDANE ON TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

Lord Haldane gave an address on "Education after the War with Special Reference to Technical Instruction" at the general meeting of the Association of Technical Institutions in mail week. Sir Alfred Keogh presided over the meeting, which was held in the Imperial College of Science and Technology. Mr. Arthur Acland welcomed the members.

Lord Haldane said that, unless technical education, like all other education, was based on large ideas and penetrative knowledge, it would fail. Education was a whole and indivisible. Few controversies irritated him more than the controversy about the merits of the humanities and science as a mode of education. We needed a greatly improved level of technical training, not divorced from the humanities, but given in such a fashion as to keep it in contact with them. He was against undue specialization of secondary schools. The German system was defective because it was over-specialized and was a class system.

The crucial problem of the situation here was that 90 per cent. of our boys and girls who reached 14 had practically no further education. Some form of continuation school was needed. We should have to put into modern form the doctrine of apprenticeship, so that an employer might employ boys of between 14 and 17, but on terms of letting their education be provided in the daytime. We had latent talent which, if properly utilized, would out this country in the first rank. There was splendid material among the children of the working classes.

Sir A. Trevor Dawson (Vickers, Limited) read a paper on "Education after the War, with Special Reference to Engineering Instruction." He suggested that apprenticeship should begin at an earlier age than at present and that the most promising boys should devote part of each day to the workshop and part to the school. The continuance of the privilege of alternation should depend on aptitude and application, and boys who survived successive elimination tests might eventually be given a course of training at a technical college or university.

The council was instructed to prepare a statement to the nation dealing with the immediate necessity of the further development of technical education, and a resolution was passed asking the Government to prevent any child from leaving an elementary school before 14 years of age, and to compel all employers to allow their employees to attend day continuation classes up to 17 for at least six hours a week.

FIGHT BETWEEN POLICE AND DACOITS

TWO ARRESTED AFTER SIX HOURS' FIGHT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

A Chandpur correspondent wires:—There was a fierce fight between the river police and a gang of dacoits on Tuesday in which gun shots were exchanged. Of late several river dacoities were reported and the police took precautionary measures. On the 6th instant a River Police Patrol boat challenged a dacoits' boat. There was a fight, but the dacoits succeeded in taking away a police gun and some cartridges after wounding a constable. Since then the police were taking vigorous steps to arrest the dacoits. On Tuesday the River Police Inspector of Chandpur with two Sub-Inspectors and a number of constables chased a boat occupied by dacoits in the river Megna. The dacoits resisted and both sides fired guns. There were six dacoits and while fighting they managed to reach the bank followed by the Police boat. Both parties landed and the fight was renewed, Here, a large number of villagers joined the Police party and succeeded in arresting after six hours' fight two notorious dacoits, while four others escaped. The police recovered a gun and some cartridges which had been taken away by the dacoits on the 6th instant from the Police patrol boat. One chowkidar was shot in the right arm and was removed to hospital.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

ENQUIRY INTO FACILITIES FOR POST-GRADUATE STUDIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 16.

The Government of India have appointed a committee to review the existing facilities for post-graduate studies in the University of Calcutta and to make suggestions whereby the existing expenditure and available resources for such studies may be put to the best use.

The Committee which will meet on December 4th, will be composed of the following gentlemen:—Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee (President), the Hon. Mr. W. W. Hornell, Dr. Brojendranath Seal, Mr. W. C. Wordsworth, the Rev. Dr. G. Howells, Mr. C. J. Hamilton, Dr. H. Hayden, Dr. P. C. Ray, and Mr. G. Anderson.

After the long vacation the Calcutta High Court re-opened yesterday. Owing to the late arrival of the mail boat four Judges, Messrs. Fletcher, Teunon, Greaves and Walmsley, who spent the long vacation at Home, were unable to attend Court.

Lady O'Dwyer opened yesterday a Fancy Fair at the Convent School, Lahore, in aid of distressed Belgian children now in Belgium for whom the Lord Mayor of London has just issued a special appeal. Her Ladyship presented Rs. 1,000 as her gift in aid of the fund.

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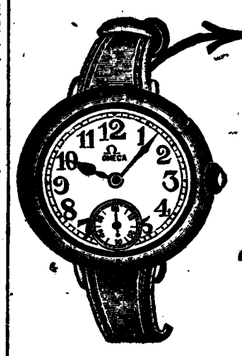

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